PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,919—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4268	T. F. Creery	13th Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4132	E. Crewe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4268	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.L. AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4268	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	8237	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.L. OCEANA	6963	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4268	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

As vessels from Bombay are forbidden to land Passengers at Marseilles the Mail steamers will proceed direct from BRINDISI to LONDON, without calling at intermediate ports, and thus secure an accelerated transit.

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Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 8th February, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,498	11th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	1,709	12th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

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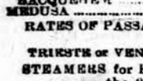

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,605 tons, on the 16th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 11th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Madras, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 12th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

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CALEDONIEN	4332	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchasteau	16th April "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubeuge	5,707	11th Feb 97

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THE DEPARTURES for TRIESTE of the Steamers of the Ordinary line, which hitherto took place on the 7th, have still further notice been POSTPONED to the 12th of each month. Steamers will according ly LEAVE KARACHI on the 15th of each month instead of the 10th.

The S. S. IMPERATOR sailing hence on the 1st March, will not call at BRINDISI.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about 20th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," arrived from MARSEILLES in Town Customs, All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

TO ARMY ARSENAL AND COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTORS, RAILWAYS, SHIP CHANDLERS, &c.

MESSRS. MARTIN COHEN AND Co. NO LONGER REPRESENT us in Bombay or elsewhere for the sale of our Canvas, Tarpaulins, Twines, Vitre Cloth, etc.

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Karachi,

with both of whom a stock of our goods will be kept, and from whom Samples, Prices, and any particulars can be obtained.

(Signed) THE BOASE SPINNING Co., LD.,
of Dundee, Scotland.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge up to 12 noon 26 FEBRUARY 1897, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1897, up to the 31st March, 1898. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the Form of contract to be signed in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of two annas for each form.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at Twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 26th February, 1897. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All other particulars obtainable from the Undersigned.

J. DAVIDSON, CAPT., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Mhow Arsenal, 5th February, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Firing) MONDAY, 1st March, 1897, sealed Tenders for the supply of Stationery and Paper, required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections, for delivering at Bombay and Ajmere, respectively, during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1898, supplies to commence from 1st April, 1897.

2. Terms of Tender, giving particulars of approximate requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) for each form at either of which offices samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Ry., and R. M. Ry." and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (500) five hundred in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th February, 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 28 OF 1897.

In the Matter of Amerchand Cutchra (alias Capurchand) Sha Vania, who formerly carried on business in partnership with the late Dewji Pitamber and Khimji Pitamber in the name of Dewji Khimji in Bombay as a Piece-goods Merchant, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the joint Petition of Parbhudas Jootha, Ramji Kalidas and Naranji Dewji the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditors Parbhudas Jootha, Ramji Kalidas and Naranji Dhunji was this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Amerchand Cutchra (alias Capuroha d) Sha Vania has been this day duly adjudged to have committed and act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the Form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this tenth day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay. This 10th day of February, 1897.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mankantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BULSAR.
(Will be Sold at Bulsar.)

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1897, at 4 p.m. on the premises by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and with the consent of the mortgagee, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshawjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sha Gungadass Govindram (an Insolvent), and Bai Amba, widow of Govindram Manockial.

All that piece of land, with the messuages or sirry dwelling-house standing thereon, and all other rights concerned, situate at Seth Pallia, in the town of Bulsar Taluka, in the District of Surat, containing by admeasurement about six and a quarter feet in breadth from north to south and fifty-seven feet in length from east to west, and bounded on the north by the house of Sha Mugonlal Premjivan, on the south by the temple of Gunpatty, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by Khadki road, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned in Bombay before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 11th February, 1897.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 11th and 12th, February, 1897, for the purposes of BALLOTING for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. H. G Carried, who has obtained nine months leave with effect from 16th January, 1897.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.:—

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1896.

(2) To declare a Dividend.

(3) To elect Director and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.

(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. Mc AUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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ntending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,180,000 = „ 8,360,00

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BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.
CAPITAL (Subscribed)..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST..... „ 11,06,292

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By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
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Nut Crackers	4	to 6
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Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp	10	to 30
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Sugar Tongs	5	to 10
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Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14	to 25
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Egg Frames	20	to 60
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Toast Racks	10	to 20
Candle Sticks with Shades	12	to 48
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Christening Mugs	9	to 25
Salad Bowls	35	to 45
Call Gongs	15	to 30
Cake or Bread Trays	25	to 65
Cheese Covers	20	
Vegetable Dishes	55	to 70
Spirit Flasks	8	to 20
Dessert Knives in Cases	40	to 110
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Chutney Jars	15	to 35
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RESERVE FUND £170,000

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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RESERVE FUND £350,000
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T. FRASER,
Acting Agent
Bombay Agency Elphinstone Circle.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	300
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10, 0 c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	4/
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1-5s.	£11
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
2 PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	1200	1,250	1,250	10	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	147	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breaki e Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	187½
Colaba	500	200	200	dvdRs25	230
East India	500	11,889	1,880	dvdRs15	305
Elphinstone Press Co., Ld	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	3,500	500	25+37	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs20	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs10	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khanderao	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	18 pr. ct.	255
Mohamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Motamoli Co.	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	320
Munmar M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs50	0
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	2	475
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	2	355
Samson	300	500	500	20	55
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	20	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surat Jubilee Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Workers	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs8	108
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yea.	
Alliance	1,000	1,100	call	100	Nil	4556
Anglo-Indian	1,345					
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,080
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	665
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	50	dvdRs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	880
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	900
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.80	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	770
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	2	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	550
Curmbhoy M F	900	1,800	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,800
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	580
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	680
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	15	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	485
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	400	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	227½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs3	705
Khanderao Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	85
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	985
Madras United	353	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,050
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr c	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Manzgon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	pa
National	506	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	460
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	900
Rajpoot Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,218
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	950
Southern India	18,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Sawoon and Alliance	1,000	90	500	dvdRs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	51
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venkatesh unker Lakhm ishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	656	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	90
Wadia M ls	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	Nom
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	£4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	1,000	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	5
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	303	6,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co, Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	600	500	500	5 pr. ct	5)
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	19)
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	23
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.8	94
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477½
Re delz & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	3,000	500	25	40	1,098
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	125	14
Tel nonce Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs11	295

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	15-9
Gold Leaf	"	15-10 Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	14-13 "
Do. do. new	"	14-11
Australia bar Gold	"	14-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	14-12
Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Dragons	"	15-12½
Silver 17	"	2-4
Do. 17½	"	2-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 3-35m., 8-5s. Low water, 1-40m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Indian Guarantee Association, Albert Building, 2 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Shahar.
B. V. R. parade.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Tivoli Theatre, the Strand Comedy Company.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Idzumi Maru and Apollo entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK—The steamer Benares left the dock yesterday

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Australia, per extra s. s. Ernest Simons, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD A BUGLOW.—Ismail Mahomed, nacoda of buglow Hussaini, now lying off Stone Bunder, has reported to the police that during his absence from the vessel, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., on Tuesday last, his box was opened by means of the key, which he had left under his bed, and Rs. 1 000 in cash stolen therefrom. Two men of the crew, who were on board, when complainant left the vessel, have disappeared.

FIRE AT DE LISLE ROAD.—About half-past 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, a jowlee hut, belonging to one Keshow Hurri, at De Lisle Road, caught fire and was burnt to the ground in a few minutes, resulting in a damage to the extent of Rs. 180. The Chinchpoogly steamer was promptly on the spot, but was not brought into requisition. It appears that the occupier's son, a child aged about two years and a-half, while playing with a match-box, lighted one of the matches and set fire to one of the leaves.

A POINT IN MAHOMEDAN LAW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dustur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Abas Issa Suleman has been summoned for neglecting to maintain his two daughters, named Havabai and Hallimabai, by Jooseff Ali, the maternal grandfather of the two children. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Anderson, with Messrs. Payne and Sealy, represented the defendant. Mr. Anderson quoted cases and legal authorities from Bengal and Calcutta Law Reports, showing that unless the father neglected to maintain his children, no order could be made by the court, compelling him to pay money for their maintenance to other people. Mr. Roughton stated that the Mahomedan law was peremptory that after the death of the mother, the guardianship of the children should be vested in the maternal grandmother, and if the defendant neglected to pay money for the maintenance of the children to the grandmother, it was tantamount to neglecting or refusing to maintain the children. The magistrate said that he would take time to consider the decision.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was concluded before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury.

THE GORUPDEO MURDER CASE RETRIED.

Moolchand, *alias* Mooljee, *alias* Manohar Kanai, was charged with having, on the 17th November last, in the upper room of a chawl at Gorupdeo, committed the murder of Parvatti, his kept mistress, by cutting her throat with a knife from ear to ear. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Kirkpatrick conducted the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. A. Abercrombie, foreman.

Mr. P. R. Wilson.	Mr. Vasanji Purshotum.
Mr. T. J. Ward.	Mr. C. L. Weber.
Mr. H. F. Patel.	Mr. H. F. Wagstaff.
Mr. J. Bocarro.	Mr. Pheroze C. Setna.

His lordship, in summing up the whole case to the jury, said that Mancoover, the prisoner's mother, was no doubt an accomplice after the fact if she jury believed the evidence for the prosecution. The jury had to see carefully if her evidence was corroborated in material points by independent testimony. His lordship mentioned the several points on which Mancoover's evidence was, in his opinion, corroborated. The first was the statement of the Hindu who, on going upstairs, found Mancoover sitting with the child outside the room occupied in the chawl by her and her son. Another point was the two pincers, covered with blood, which were found in the room, and which belonged to the prisoner. Another point was that the key of the padlock fastened to the door was in charge of the prisoner, who had also in his charge all the ornaments which belonged to the deceased. Another point was that the prisoner, in his statement before the Magistrate at Ajmere, affirmed that the deceased had cut her own throat, and the fact that, before this court, he said his mother had committed the murder. His lordship referred to and commented upon some other points in the evidence, which he read over to the jury at considerable length.

The jury retired for consultation; and on their return into court after an hour and a quarter, the foreman delivered a verdict of guilty by a majority of six against three.

The Chief Justice: I accept the verdict of the majority.

The prisoner said he was quite innocent of the charge.

The Chief Justice, in pronouncing sentence, said:—Prisoner at the bar, a majority of six of the jury, with whose verdict I quite agree, have found you guilty. Three members of the jury are not convinced of your guilt. I follow the precedent of a very eminent English judge in a case in which the jury were divided, in not sentencing you to death. The sentence of the court is that you be transported for life.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday, the 8th March, when the Templeton case will be tried before a Special Jury.

COURT-MARTIAL ON A MEDICAL OFFICER.

UNDER the heading, "A Punjab Sensation" the *Morning Post* published the following communication from a Sabathu correspondent:—A court-martial has been convened for the trial of Surgeon-Major P. S. O'Sullivan, M. D., A. M. S., Senior Medical Officer, Mian Mir.

Dr. Sullivan was requested to retire with a gratuity, but refused to do so, and elected to be tried by court-martial. He asked that his particular service might be represented on the court, and it is a glaring scandal that his application was rejected.

Meanwhile, Dr. Sullivan has been placed under arrest at Sabathu, pending his trial.

I do not think I am in stating that the Army Medical Service is deeply stirred by the court-martial which is about to assemble on Surgeon Major O'Sullivan. He has elected to be tried by that fairest of all courts, a general court-martial, but on perusing the list of members I observe that no Army Surgeon is a member of the court. This at once raises the question, is an Army Surgeon an Officer? There is no doubt that he is a Military man, and this self same Surgeon-Major has power to arrest all under him, even to Surgeon-Captians next below him; and, indeed, a Surgeon-Captain has arrested an Assistant Surgeon for desertion on the march. His wife telegraphed that their child was dying, and on being refused leave, he bolted home. They all have the power of arrest, but if no Army Surgeon may be a member of a court assembled to try an Army Surgeon, it is evident Army Surgeons are not of equal rank with combatant officers. For some ten years Army Surgeons have fought for substantive rank until we see a good chap entitled to that of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, and even now Surgeons who dine at a mess writhe under the fact that they may not preside at a mess, but it is strange that up to now they have not revolted against this real slap in the face. What would be thought of a court assembled to try a pilot, Chaplain, or Engineer, which court contained no members of the accused's profession? The Royal Engineers would insist on being represented, and, as for the other professions, a clergyman must be tried by a court composed mostly of clergy; and pilots by courts entirely composed of naval men, Royal, or mercantile. The fact is, as aforesaid, that though a man may wear the badge of a general, as does the distinguished Doctor who represents India at the Plague Conference in Venice, still, if he may not try a brother Surgeon he is not a pucca officer. It may be noted that at the last examination for Army Surgeons there were forty-five vacancies, and only one candidate. I offer the above suggested amendment of courts-martial as one for the practical elevation of the status of Army Surgeons.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation Mr. R. H. Vincent presided in the absence of Dr. Bhalchandra, chairman of the Committee. There were also present: Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr A. G. Viegas, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. N. Kabraji and K. M. Shroff.

PURCHASE OF PORT TRUST BONDS.

The following was recorded:—Memorandum dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Chief Accountant, reporting that 4 per, cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds for 5 lakhs repayable in 1922 have been purchased from the Bank of Bengal at par, the market rate of paper being about 110, and a contract for the sale of the same to the Bank on 1st April next at Rs. 101-2-2 per cent. has also been furnished by the Municipal brokers, Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee, whereby the Municipality will obtain net interest on the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs at a trifle over 7 per cent. per annum.

SURGEON-MAJOR KIRTIKAR.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, reporting that the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay considers that Surgeon-Major Kirtikar (while on duty in the service of the Bombay Municipality) should be paid a monthly salary at the rate of Rs. 1,300 and requesting sanction to the payment of same.

The necessary sanction was granted.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Committee accorded sanction to the payment to Gurdun Lawoo, gatekeeper, Arthur Rood Hospital, of Rs. 8-14-0 as compensation for certain articles of clothing, &c., taken from him during the attack on the hospital by a mob, and during which he was injured. The cost will be debited to the special grant for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

THE NEW BURIAL GROUND AT TANK BUNDER.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the cost of the following two works, aggregating Rs. 17,323 plus 10 per cent. contingencies, to be met from savings in the grant of Rs. 67,000 sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 504, dated 12th April 1894:—(1) The drainage of new burial ground for Mahomedans and Jews at Tank Bunder Rs. 3,800, (2) The construction of enclosure wall, 6 feet high, for ditto, Rs 13,523, total Rs. 17,323.

THE SERVANTS' QUARTERS AT MARINE LINES.

Professor Muller had given notice to move that the Commissioner's attention be called to the disgraceful condition of the servants' quarters in the Marine Lines, and that he be requested to ask Government to take immediate steps to remove these insanitary buildings. He begged leave to withdraw the proposition in consequence of certain assurances being given him in connection with the matter. He would tell the Committee why he had brought forward the motion. The buildings which were known as servants' quarters belonged to the Government of India, and a department representing them had undertaken to do the sanitation of Marine Lines, thus relieving the Municipality of looking after the same. That department, he was sorry to find, had practically done nothing in the direction, their excuse being that they had no funds. Even after the plague cases which occurred there the work of whitewashing and disinfection was done in a most perfunctory manner. More than twenty cases had taken place there, and considering the small area and the number of men living there (about 300), twenty cases in three weeks was a large number, and showed that the place was as bad as any part of the town. Professor Muller being connected with the Servants' Hospital, he learnt all this information from the patients sent there. There was a Sanitary Board for the Esplanade, and they should be questioned as to what they were doing in respect to the Marine Lines being rendered a plague spot in the middle of the city. Very little had been done by the authorities, who ought to have set an example to others. He was informed that in consequence of the small efforts on the part of himself and some others, something was to be done in the matter.

The Chairman observed that there was one more spot where the authorities had neglected to take the necessary measures. That was the site where three small buildings were situated opposite the Apollo Hotel. The work of lime-washing and disinfection was not done even after the plague had broken out until he (Mr. Vincent) drew the attention of the authorities to the same. They took five days before the work could be commenced—which was disgraceful. Their excuse was that they could not find labourers; but soldiers from Colaba could have done the work of lime-washing.

Mr. Shroff enquired if the Municipality could not take the steps usually taken in case of properties owned by private people.

Dr. Viegas remarked that better example was expected from the Government.

Mr. Dharamsi said that under the new Act something better would be done.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Municipality could not interfere in cases were Government properties were concerned, but informed the Committee that some drastic steps were to be taken in connection with the servants' quarters at Marine Lines.

The motion was then formally withdrawn.

THE REPAIRS OF THE TANSA PIPE LINE.

The Committee again considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the expenditure in connection with the repairs of the Tansa pipe line breach near Keshali, which was caused during the last heavy rains. The Committee had previously sanctioned a portion of the work for which the funds were available, and yesterday they decided to recommend the Corporation to sanction an outlay of Rs. 76,853 in all during the remaining working season. The Commissioner stated that the estimated cost of putting the line in thoroughly good order was Rs. 178,339, but it was proposed to complete the works as above before the next monsoon as the most urgent part of the work.

PROPOSED ASSISTANCE TO PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

Mr. Shroff called attention of the Committee to the fact that Dr. Haffkine was deprived of the assistance of Dr. Surveyor, the latter being indisposed, and he must be given some assistance to be able to cope with the great demand for inoculation by a very large number of volunteers who went to him for being inoculated with the prophylactic lymph. He hoped the Commissioner would make some arrangement to give Dr. Haffkine assistance for the purpose.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla thought that the matter should be formally brought before the Committee through the Commissioner, and some individual member should not recommend it only because he happened to talk with the officer on the subject.

PICKING UP RAGS IN THE STREET.

Dr. Viegas enquired if the Commissioner would not put into force the resolution of the Corporation preventing the picking up of rags by sweepers and other low-caste people in the street for the purpose of selling the same. It was a serious matter to allow such people to continue to pick up the rags, which being infected, proved a source of propagation of plague from one place to another.

The Chairman remarked that this had been known from times immemorial.

Dr. Viegas suggested that the Municipality should collect the rags and burn them.

Mr. Shroff: They are not kept here. They are collected and exported for the purpose of manufacturing papers.

Dr. Viegas: Then the danger is still greater, as they would be exported to foreign countries.

THE DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, read letter from the Commissioner, reporting the death of Mr. Peroshah Rustomji, 1st Assistant Assessor, who was on privilige leave and died on Tuesday morning at Bulsar. The Commissioner wished to record his sense of the great loss the Municipalty have sustained by being deprived of the services of such an able and conscientious official.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the letter be recorded with an expression of the Committee's regret that in the death of Mr. Pheroshah the Municipality had lost a very worthy officer.

Mr. Shroff: He was a very quiet and hardworking officer.

The resolution was carried, and the Committee adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

271-96—Roughton and B—Elena Antonietta Gordon vs Frederick E A Gordon—E B and Noble.

Testamentary Suit.

3-96—Nanu and H—Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless and others vs Pirozbai—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

190-95—Bicknell, M and M—C A Turner vs Rattanbai and others—Payne G and S.

321-96—Khunderao and S—Tricumdas Mulji vs Nathibai and another—Tyabji D and C.

157-96—Tyabjee D and Co.—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sunwar Sukot Gowin Patel and others—Dikshit and D; and Daphtary and F.

258-96—Ardeshir H and D—Damjee Sewjee vs Comersey Nagsey and others—Payne G and S; and in person.

483-96—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Raghunath Makoond and others—Nanu and Hormasji.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE numbers on relief works in India now amount to 2,467,000; 1,998,000 are on relief works, and 468,000 on gratuitous relief, the respective figures for each Province are—North-West Provinces, 971,000 and 282,000; Bombay, 315,000 and 11,000; Bengal, 263,000 and 75,000; Central Provinces, 230,000 and 49,000; Punjab, 69,000 and 27,000; Central India, 65,000 and 3,000; Madras, 32,000 and 10,000; Burma, 26,000 and 6,000; Rajputana, 22,000 and 2,000.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 30th January, was 212, against 231 and 283 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year, by 108. There were 9 deaths from cholera, against 17 and 18 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There was one death from small-pox during the week against 9 in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 102 and 22, respectively, against 98 and 31 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·0 per mile per annum, against 34·6, the mean of the last five years.

MORE than thirteen lakhs and-a-quarter represented the value of the net imports of gold in December last, while those of silver were fifty-two lakhs. The total value of the coin and bullion received at the Calcutta and Bombay mints in the same month was Rs. 8,87,960; and the total amount coined and examined, Rs. 19,24,277. This gives a grand aggregate of Rs. 98,78,648.

IN the case against the Ajmere paper known as the *Rajputana Malwa Times*, for libelling the Minister of Jeypore, the name of the editor, one Babu Surendra Nath Chatterji, has been joined by the prosecution to those of the proprietor and printer. As the Babu is apparently missing, a warrant has been issued for his arrest, with instructions that he is to be released on personal recognisances for Rs. 500 with two sureties for Rs. 250 each.

MONSIGNEUR E. RAOUL has been deputed by the French Government to make a collection of Indian plants suitable for importation into French colonies.

WE regret to hear of the death on Sunday of Rai Jaiperkash Lall Bahadur, the able Dewan of the Maharaja of Dumraon. For many years past he had the complete and entire management of the estates of the Dumraon raj, and administered them with great activity and alertness. His name was once spoken of in connection with the Dewanship of Kashmir in succession to Luchman Dass, but though he would scarcely perhaps have been the man for that post, it is very probable that had his life been prolonged he would have been selected for a Ministry in one of the major States. He died, apparently, quite suddenly at Dumraon on Sunday; the body will be taken to Benares for cremation.

THE steamer Asama, which left Rangoon for London on Saturday night, with 5,300 tons of rice on board, ran on a sandbank between Monkey Point Fort and the Syriam Battery. Attempts to get her off failed, and at low water early on Sunday morning she parted almost in two, the forepart remaining on the bank while the stern sank, and is covered now at all times except dead low water. It is expected that about a quarter of the cargo will be salved. One fireman lost his life through the bursting of a steampipe.

A COLLISION, which at first was apprehended to be serious, occurred early on Thursday morning at the Barrackpur railway station between No. 38 down goods train and No. 36 down Goalundo mail train, causing quite a panic among some of the passengers. The goods train at the time was standing on a siding. About 4-30 a.m. the down Goalundo mail train approached, and instead of proceeding by the main line entered the siding and collided with the goods train. Fortunately the speed of the mail train had been considerably reduced on approaching the station, otherwise the consequences would have proved disastrous. Four wagons of the goods train were, through the shock caused by the collision, derailed, blocking up the main line, while considerable excitement and alarm were caused among the passengers of the mail train, who, beyond receiving a smart shaking, escaped practically unhurt. On the news reaching the Sealdah Railway authorities, a relief train was promptly despatched to the scene of the accident. After a delay of about 20 minutes the line was cleared and the Goalundo mail train left Barrackpur, arriving at the Sealdah station at 5-30 a. m. The goods train, which had been run into by the mail, arrived at Sealdah at 10-30 a. m. The cause of the collision is not yet known. The matter is being investigated.

THE demolition of the north gable of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral continues rapidly. The great wheel window has been removed, and, with the exception of the spokes, is in fairly good condition. The first press representative has been allowed to inspect the works, the Dean and Chapter having revoked the order of secrecy. Subscriptions are coming in with painful slowness. The continued movement of the front from the perpendicular is manifested as the repairs proceed. Although much stonework must be renewed, either being split or weatherworn, the Dean and Chapter have made arrangements to replace it with similar stone from a part of a fourteenth century monastery recently demolished in the neighbourhood.

THE Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas, has declared that there have been no negotiations with the United States in reference to Cuba, and all the reports circulated on this subject are devoid of foundation. The Spanish Government, it is stated, will publish the Cuban Reform Decree at the beginning of next month, and will concede autonomy as liberal as the maintenance of Spanish sovereignty will permit. The Marques Apesteguia, leader of the Conservative party in the island, has gone to Madrid to explain the critical nature of the situation. He is convinced that the continuance of the present regime means that Spain will soon lose Cuba, and he advocates radical reforms. General Blanco, ex-Governor of the Philippine Islands, has arrived in Barcelona. He believes that with the reinforcements last sent out the rising will be quelled in two months.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for the week ending January 30th, were Rs. 12,61,155; miles open, 1,699·70; per mile open, Rs. 742. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 12,20,759; miles open, 1,699·70; per mile open, Rs. 718; increase, Rs. 40,396; per mile open Rs. 24, From 1st Jan. 1897 to 30th Jan. 1897, Rs. 50,19,418. From 1st Jan. 1896 to 30th Jan. 1896, Rs. 49,70,905. Increase, Rs. 48,513.

THE Russian and French Embassies having made strong representations regarding the impolicy of exiling Fuad Pasha, the Sultan has ordered that another more acceptable provincial appointment shall be offered to him. The Ambassadors now meet four or five times a week, and hope to produce their schemes early in February. The Sultan's rush at reforms to forestall diplomacy betokens a full knowledge of the vices of his administration. The Porte has sent to the Embassies an official notification of the acceptance of the scheme of an International Commission for the reorganisation of the Cretan gendarmerie, with certain reservations, to which it is believed the Embassies will raise no objection.

A MEETING of farewell to the Archbishop of Canterbury on leaving the diocese of London was held on Monday at the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor presided, and Dr. Temple was presented with the seals for the diocese of Canterbury, as a gift from the office-bearers of the diocese of London, and with numerous addresses from various bodies. Mrs. Temple was presented with a replica of Professor Herkomer's portrait of the Archbishop, painted for preservation in Fulham Palace. The Archbishop, who was received with great enthusiasm, acknowledged the gifts and addresses, expressing his warm sense of the kindness and sympathy he had uniformly received during his occupancy of the See.

THE FAMINE.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION REPORT.

THE Fourth Famine Report of the Representative of this association says: From Bhusawal I went to Nagpur to see a relief work there. At first they started relief work at Borgaon, but now the new Camp is at Digon. . . I noticed two short-comings. They are (1) no children below 3 are paid any allowance, and (2) no special wages are given to nursing women as is done on our side. I noticed also to my satisfaction, that the Bania's shop, stationed at the camp, is good and the grain sold is of a superior kind and for fair prices. Huts are erected for the residence of the relief labourers, but very few only take advantage of this accommodation, and the town of Nagpur being close by, the majority of the workers go back to their own homes for shelter, &c., in the night. . . . The Government of Bombay deserve our best thanks for listening to at least one suggestion made by me in my Bhusawal letter of the 23rd December 1896. They have substituted the following for section 85 of the Famine Relief Code, and thereby conferred a great boon on many a relief labourer. . . (section here quoted.)

From a tabular statement given in is seen that Rs. 1,624-11-3 were spent over 17,500 persons on relief over the period of a month and a quarter, and the quantity of work (breaking of metal) done by them comes up to about 30,000 cubic Feet. The work was executed most sympathetically, and in the spirit of the Famine Code. Consistently with strict discipline no fine was levied under any pretext whatsoever and an amount of discretion was

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Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.
Price :—Re. 1 per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
PYDHONIE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

A FURTHER decline of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 112 5-8 ; and the French Funds were also lower to the same extent, Rentes in Paris having been quoted at 102½ ; with Exchange on London a shade higher, at fcs. 25·20. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up yesterday 1-8th per cent., making it the same as that for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1 7-8 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16ths per cent. lower, at £62 11-16. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 29⅞d. per oz. ; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 31-32d. per rupee.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat in London on Friday evening was 2,410,000 quarters, or 90,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The Imports were 27,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 29-32d. per lb. ; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the estreme quotations having been 3 13-16d. for February-March deliveries, and 3 55-64d. for June-July. In prices of East Indian Cotton, the only changes were an advance of 1-32d. in all grades of Bengal. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7¼ cents per lb. ; but May Futures were 10 points higher, at 7·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales ; and below we give our usual comparison of the arrivals this season as against those in the two preceding ones for the same period :—

	1897.	1896	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	24,000	24,000	34,000
Three days' do. ...	65,000	61,000	76,000
Since 1st September 1893 ...	5,092,000	4,172,000	6,374,000

Prices have been nominally unchanged in our local Cotton market to-day, but the feeling has been dull, and hardly any business has transpired. Exporters have taken about 200 bales ; and the Mills 500 bales, chiefly of Oomrawattee descriptions ; Japan being credited with 200 bales.

WHEAT and SEEDS are in the same neglected position, and prices are to a great extent nominal in the absence of business.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,703 bales.
Wheat	10,477 cwts.
Linseed	1,328 ,,
Gingelly	2,913 ,,
Groundnuts	2,051 ,,
Rice	10,031 ,,

FREIGHT.—There has been nothing doing in this market to-day. Yesterday the "Imaum' (s) for February-March loading, booked about 2,600 tons at 9s. and 9, 6d. for Seeds to Liverpool, and Cotton at 12s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper at 1s. 3 3-8d. ; and Merchants, Bills have again been scarce, a moderate amount only having been reported placed at 1s. 3 15-16d. The market closed dull as follows :

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 3-8d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 3-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 7-16d.	,,
Credits do. .....1s. 3 15-32d.	,,
Francs do. ..... 1·62 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In the absence of dealers and brokers no business worth mentioning has been done to-day ; but prices may be nominally quoted at 98 7-8 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 99 1-8 for the 3rd March settlement, and at 96 for Threes.

SHARES are nominally quoted as firmer ; but the market remains closed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 11-16
Bar Silver	29⅞

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, FEB. 9,

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

Anchor Line steamer Britannia passed Suez on the 9th instant, and is expected in Bombay on the 22nd idem.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,595	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	39	19,452
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,83,909	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,512
Increase to date ..... ,, 43,315

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd January, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	338	8	594
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,78,000	3,37,000	9,000	6,24,000
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,83,000	5,02,000	13,000	8,98,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,373	2,36,832	10,164	3,55,369
Per mile of Ry. do.	235	514	22	771
Total to corresponding date do.	3,71,447	8,04,335	18,059	11,93,841

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 81,369
Ditto to date..... ,, 2,95,841

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 30th January 1897.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	732	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	42,361	45,611	...	3,250	...	3,283
Parcels, &c.	62,188	56,745	5,414	...	...	14,184
Other Earnings	7,841	3,538	4,303	...	...	8,629
Total for week	1,12,393	1,07,903	10,419	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	5,04,374	5,31,639	...	...	...	27,265

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARWAR.

DEATH.

FERNANDEZ—Feb. 9, at Karwar, Ignatius Fernandez, Retired Sub-Judge, Karwar, aged 85 years. (English papers please copy.)

BULSAR.

DEATH.

MEHTA—Feb. 9, at Bulsar, Mr. Pherozshah Rustomji Mehta, Asst. Assessor, Bombay Municipality. Oothamna Ceremony at the Dadysett Agiary, Fort, to-day, at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—Jan. 25, at Elcot, Fatehgarh, the wife of J. Y. Johnson, C. M. Engineer, G. I. P. Factory, of a daughter.
REEKS—Jan. 26, at Jhansi, the wife of Colour-Sergeant Reeks, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GLEN—HUDSON—Feb. 6, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven. Archdeacon Welbore MacCarthy, Andrew Glen, eldest son of James Glen, Esq., of Newhall, Leeds, to Edith Hilda, only daughter of E. Fenton Hudson, Esq., Branch Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service.

DEATHS.

REEKS—Feb. 1, at Jhansi, Adelaide, the beloved wife of Colour-Sergeant F. Reeks, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment. (Deeply regretted.)
STRACEY—Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, on the 31st January 1891, John Albert Atkinson, dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stracey, of Madras, aged 23 years, 10 months and 12 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1897.

THE owners of weaving mills in Bombay and district are learning by bitter experience how much there is in the proverbial view that misfortunes never come singly. When rather more than twelve months ago the Cotton Duties Bill was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council to meet the objections of Lancashire to the then existing incidence of the duties, it was pointed out in these columns by the Millowners' Association that the rearrangement by putting an all round 3½ per cent. excise upon the produce of the weaving mills, and leaving yarns free, would give protective advantage to the hand-loom weavers. This view was strongly negatived in Lancashire, but the course of events since the Cotton Duties Act was passed has shown that the fears entertained by the Millowners had a very real basis. While spinning mills have since then done well the weaving mills soon began to feel the effects of the 3½ per cent. duty upon the demand for their production, and found that there was extremely little warrant for Sir James Westland's theory that a better price would be obtainable for their cloth to meet the enhanced cost of outturn due to the imposition of excise. The weaving mills were working at a loss six months ago, and in many of them only half of the looms were in use. The demand for their productions was further diminished last October by the anticipations then formed of the scarcity, the enhanced price the poor had to pay for food leaving very little margin for clothing. It need not be pointed out that it is for the poorer classes that our weaving mills cater almost exclusively, the more expensive cloth being imported. The rise in exchange would have had the effect of bringing down the price of cotton, and thus helping the manufacturers in their time of difficulty, but for the fact that the foreign demand for cotton came from the silver-using countries of the East and not from Europe. The plague with its resultant exodus of hands has now brought down the production to an extremely low level. But since the mills had been working at a loss, this was not held by the agents to be an unmixed evil. It is an open secret that the Millowners who most favoured action on the part of their Association for an all round closure were those mainly interested in the weaving mills. Altogether the outlook for these mills is a gloomy one, and the fact that the share list does not reveal a decline in the quotations for their stocks is solely due to the nominal character of the list during these weeks of business suspension. In the absence of both buyers and sellers, shares remain at the figures recorded before the panic emptied the Share Bazaar. The depressed condition of the industry will lead manufacturers to watch with increased interest the experiments in the growth of Egyptian varieties of cotton on Indian soil, the success of which will open up great possibilities of the lucrative production of cloths from long stapled cotton. These experiments, initiated by Mr. J. N. Tata, promise well. Gratifying reports as to the condition of the autumn sown crops have been received from Naosari, Hubli, Nagpur, and especially Lahore. The net results of the observations made indicate that the irrigation required by the plants is not so great and continuous as was at first supposed, at least on the black soils. The chief matter for concern now is lest the hot winds of April and May should injure the opening bolls. But the success that has so far attended this systematic effort to acclimatise the Egyptian varieties of cotton as a winter crop gives cause for hope that they will pull through to the end.

IT is a serious question whether the distance of the Municipal Hospital at Arthur Road from the Southern and Eastern districts of the city does not militate against the chances of recovery of the persons conveyed to it, too often it is true when they are in the last stages of the disease. During his Commissionership Mr. (now Sir Charles) Ollivant carefully elaborated a scheme for the construction of a number of hospitals for the treatment of infectious disease in times of epidemic, which was to provide every populous district with a hospital in a covenient and easily accessible position. In laying this scheme before the Corporation stress was laid upon the ill-effects of having to convey sufferers to a great distance from their homes. There was then no question of plague, but medical authority was adduced as to the injurious effects in cholera cases of a long journey to a distant hospital. Sites were selected for hospitals in the most convenient situations, and it was proposed to construct them two, at a time, until a sufficient number, to make provision for an outbreak of a dangerous character, was constructed. The scheme was welcomed, as such proposals generally have been when their merits alone are present to the minds of the majority of the Corporation. But the most strenuous opposition was offered when it was proposed to acquire any particular site. Local interests were up in arms. The owners of property in the vicinity of the suggested sites memorialised the Corporation against the proposal to "create a centre of infection" in their midst ; members when canvassed were easily satisfied that the opposition was very strong, and that there was no necessity for constructing Infectious Hospitals before epidemics actually threatened, when temporary structures could easily be improvised. The Corporation refused to vote the money for the hospitals, and the whole scheme was hung up. The Arthur Road Hospital owes its existence to the representations of the Health Department that it would be advisable to construct one or two temporary sheds in the far away waste land adjacent to Arthur Road to receive patients suffering from small-pox. They were to be constructed of mats, which could be burned down when the emergency had passed. That proposal disarmed opposition, and the sheds were given a tile roof with an arrangement for ventilation ; and that is the only feature of construction at all inconsistent with the eminently temporary character of the sheds which have come to be spoken of as the Arthur Road Hospital. The floor is the mud beaten hard ; asphalte, concrete or Indian stone would have belied the casual character of the makeshift which was put up to do duty as best it might for the Infectious Hospitals that were never suffered to come into existence. That state of things having continued for three years Dr. Chowksey, in his report on that Hospital for 1894, drew attention to the urgent need of making more suitable arrangements. The first paragraph of the report was as follows :—"The present buildings, or more correctly speaking open sheds, are hardly adequate to fulfil the functions of a modern Infectious Diseases Hospital, consisting as they do of a plinth with mud floor and a tiled roof (without planking) supported on iron columns, open on all sides, and in which the patients are protected, so far as they can be, from the westerly winds and inclemencies of the weather by bamboo matting. As the hospital has now for the last three years been open and working without breaks, whatever temporary arrangements were made in former years are not likely to suit any longer, and it is essential that the buildings should now be so altered as to make them adequate for the purpose for which they were utilised. No bathing arrangements exist for the patients. There is not enough accommodation for the servants, and the cook-room also requires to be properly built. The grounds below the road-level are being filled in and raised, and surface drains are being constructed to drain the compound." The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, on the advice of the Health Officer, made provision in the budget for the improvements necessary to make the sheds "adequate to fulfil the functions" of an infectious hospital. They disappeared from the budget under a mandate of the Standing Committee ratified by the Corporation, to reduce the expenditure in all the departments. In the following year, Dr. Chowksey reproduced the paragraph just quoted, with the remark : "I regret to note that no action has been taken in the matter, and the state of the hospital is practically the same as before." And it is in the same state now. It must be improved without further delay. But it is of least equal importance that a temporary hospital shall now be established at some convenient site for the reception and treatment of cases occurring in Colaba and in the Fort.

As with the population at large so with the health of the European Army of India was better in 1895 than in the preceding year. But there was an increase in diseases which keep men long in hospital. Since 1890 there has been a progressive increase of influenzal respiratory diseases which, with ague, enteric fever, and certain contagious diseases, were responsible for most of the admissions to hospital. Over a third of the total thirty-six per cent. was caused by diseases of the latter classs, and ague of twenty-three per cent. The chief causes of death were enteric fever—the average duration of such cases being fifty-two days—abscess of the liver, and dysentery ; cholera and respiratory diseases were less fatal. Amongst the causes of invaliding, contagious diseases were the most patent, malarial fevers, debility, tuberculosis, injuries, valvular disease of the heart, insanity, dysentery, liver, and palpitation. In the year 1870 the short service system was introduced in England ; it began to afflict India seriously in 1877. There was no official record of enteric fever before 1877, but it was mentioned in the Army medical blue-books from 1861. In the period 1877-94 there has been an increase in the admissions from enteric fever, ague, alcoholism, and contagious diseases ; increased deaths from enteric fever and respiratory disease ; and increased invalids from mental affections of organs of sense and injuries ; while there was a diminution under admissions of death and invaliding under cholera, small-pox, scurvy, and the like. The increase of typhoid and contagious diseases is declared by Dr. Cleghorn to be evidently connected with the short service system. The increase of ague is due to exposure on active service and the addition to the Empire of large malarious regions on the North-western and Eastern frontiers. Influenza, which made its first appearance in 1890 and has not left the country since, is responsible for the increase in the mortality from respiratory disease. Improved hygiene has caused a decrease in cholera and scurvy. Hepatitis—liver disease—was a disease of degeneration, a disease of the old soldier ; the short service system is entitled to the credit of the decrease of one-half under that head. On the other hand, the increase in contagious diseases, for which it is primarily responsible, is far more fatal to the efficiency of the army than even the old soldier's liver. The House of Commons cannot be held guiltless of what has been very fitly described as the monstrous crime of giving scope to a destructive disease by a revolution tying the hands of the military authorities and the Government of India. That step was taken in weak fear of an agitation as blatant and as mischievous as that which received its quietus when Lord Brassey's Commission exploded the impudent fictions on which it was founded. It is appalling to learn that the admissions to the hospitals rose in 1895 to 522·3 against 511·3 in the preceding year, and that 3,164 men equivalent to three regiments were constantly sick in hospital. The average number of days—over a month—which each patient was in hospital had increased and the disease had become more severe as well as more prevalent owing to the complete suspension of protective measures by order of the House of Commons. It is well known to medical men that the cases of suicide which are so frequent in barracks are mainly due to this malady. The liability to invaliding from this cause between the ages from twenty-one to twenty-four is 32 per hundred—nearly one-third. As compared with other armies which are protected from the ravages of this scourge, the European army serving in India has a fearful record. The admissions are 453 per cent. in India ; the admissions from English garrisons is less than half—212 ; the Italian, which comes next in the table 104 ; the Austro-Hungarian, 65; the French, 44 ; the Belgian, 32 ; the German and the Danish, 27. The difference in results between the policy of *laissez faire* and a resolute grappling with a great evil is very striking.

WE understand that the Bombay Government have decided that the time has come to appoint a Deputy Muni-cipal Commissioner as contemplated in the Municipal Act. As we have taken occasion to point out, the work of the Commissioner has been so enormously increased by the expansion of the city, that the need of a Deputy has become increasingly apparent from year to year. With that view some thirty clauses were inserted in the new Municipal Act nine years ago defining the powers that can be legally devolved on the Deputy Commissioner whenever the appointment is made. It is felt that at the present juncture it is essential in view of the arduous duties devolving on the Municipal Commissioner in addition to the ordinary duties, already very heavy, that he should have the assistance of a deputy legally competent to perform many of the duties which under the Act can only be performed by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Snow, it should be stated, has not asked for this help ; indeed, when it was offered some time since, he signified his desire to bear the heavy burden of his office alone. He has worked with an untiring devotion to the interests of the city beyond all praise ; daily and hourly exposing himself freely in the worst haunts of the prevailing pestilence. It is right that while unsparing of himself in the public service in face of the plague, he should be relieved of at least a portion of the heavy routine work which has not been lightened by the dislocation of the ordinary routine of city administration.

THE mortality returns for the week ending on Tuesday, published to-day, are the highest yet recorded. This is a sad state of affairs, but an examination of the returns section by section is in one respect reassuring. It indicates that the epidemic is being eradicated in the city, while it has extended to new and sparsely populated areas in the suburbs, where it must die out for want of pabulum.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton officiates as judge of the High Court consequent on the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, and sat on the Appellate Side of the court from the commencement of this week.

THE total number of deaths from bubonic fever during the week ending Tuesday was 751, an increase of 235 on the preceding week (516). The total number of deaths from all causes during the week being 1,884, against 1,645 in the preceding week. The highest hitherto was 1,853, recorded in the last week in December.

CAPTAIN T. MATHEWS, Mr. G. Harvey, chief officer, Mr. Sergeant, 3rd officer, 4 engineers, and 100 native crew of the steamer Khedive, which was wrecked at Porebunder, have arrived in Bombay. The three officers are at present staying in the Sailors' Home. A marine court-of-inquiry on the subject of the grounding of the vessel will be held shortly.

THE Indian Troop service Transport Victoria left Suez on Monday, the 8th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 18th February.

WE are informed that the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent was erroneously included in the list of those present at the party given by Mr. R. P. Jehangier on last Saturday evening.

ROGERS PASHA, the Director of the Egyptain Sanitary Department, will leave Bombay for Egypt on Saturday next. He has made a very complete study of the state of things in Bombay.

MR. RANK, I.C.S., has been sent to Poona to take charge of the arrangements for the stamping out of the plague in that city.

IT is intended to establish a temporary hospital for the treatment of victims of the present epidemic in the Northbrook Gardens, Grant Road, Dr. McCabe Dallas will be in charge of it.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Moolchand, *alias* Mooljee, *alias* Manohar Kanai, was charged with having, on the 17th November last, in the room of a chawl at Gorapdeo, committed the murder of Parvatti, his kept mistress, by cutting her throat with a knife from ear to ear. At a former tr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRETAN GENDARMERY.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Major Bor has assumed command of the Cretan Gendarmery, which he is now remodelling.

GREEK NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

A Greek torpedo squadron is being hastily prepared for sea.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

The Niger Expedition has arrived twelve miles from Bida, having defeated the Foulah outposts with heavy loss.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

In reply to a question in the Commons, Lord George Hamilton said he was in communication with the Viceroy relative to the disinfection in India of woollen goods, and he trusted nothing would be done in England to unnecessarily hamper the course of trade.

Replying to Mr. Bhownuggree, Lord George said the Indian Government were sparing nothing to assist the famine-stricken, but cannot interfere to remedy the depreciation of hoarded silver.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE GUARDS.

There is a growing and widespread opposition to Lord Lansdowne's proposals concerning the guards.

THE GREEK SQUADRON AT CANEA.

The Greek Squadron at Canea has saluted the Turkish flag.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN FRANCE.

The French Government have issued a Decree allowing passengers from infected ports in India to enter France only by Pauillac St. Nazaire, Havre, and Dunkirk, after undergoing quarantine.

ANOTHER WARNING TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.

M. Nelidoff has sent a letter to the Porte in which he refers to rumours current of impending troubles, and urges the execution of reforms, saying that any further disturbances will endanger the integrity of Turkey.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The transport Dilwara has sailed for Bombay.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The subscriptions to the Famine Fund up to this evening amount to Rs. 26,47,874, including the first instalment of sixteen lakhs from the Mansion House Fund.

THE PESTILENCE.

RIGOROUS QUARANTINE MEASURES AT THE FOREIGN PORTS.

Telegrams from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy state that in France and Algeria merchandise from Indian ports only enters at Marseilles, Punillac, Saint Nazarre, Havre, Dunkirk, and Algiers.

Susceptible goods from Indian ports and uninfected goods from Muscat and the Persian Gulf need certificates of origin.

Vessels arriving at Malta from India not infected or suspected land passengers at Comins Island, twenty-one days' quarantine being enforced; clothes and linen being also disinfected. The coaling is done at Coming-Otts.

Portugal vessels with cargoes and passengers from the Indian ports, the Gulf of Oman, and the Persian Gulf are disinfected in quarantine.

Morocco.—All vessels coming from British India will not be admitted.

All vessels coming from British India and the Persian Gulf to German ports will undergo sanitary control.

In Italy, Asinara has been fixed on as a sanitary station for the disinfection.

Pilgrims cannot be allowed to enter Egypt; and should plague appear at Hedjaz, till its disappearance pauper pilgrims cannot be allowed to leave Egypt.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

A MAHOMEDAN INFRACTION.

POONA, FEB. 10.

Last night, the Mahomedans of the city of Poona refused to take the body of a Mahomedan woman, who died at her residence, near Darcowalla Bridge, and wanted to have it buried in the heart of the city, but the police refused to allow this. Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with Mr. Vaz, City Police Inspector, and a number of policemen arrived on the spot and prevented the Mahomedans from burying the body at the spot.

In the meantime Professor Sarajudin Moulvi, who is a commissioner of the Municipality, was called, and he impressed upon the minds of the Mahomedans the necessity of obeying the orders given to them. They then took the body to the Plague Hospital.

This morning, Mr. Dhamdere, the Special Health Officer, discovered two cases in Ganesh Peith, and was trying to send them to the Plague Hospital, when a large number of the locality turned out, and prevented him from doing so. The Health Officer seeing his helplessness went away.

Mr. Rand is appointed Extra Assistant Collector in Poona District and Assistant District Magistrate for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

There were 10 deaths, to-day, of which 7 were local and 3 imported.

The total number of local cases up to date was 171, of which 160 proved fatal; while of the imported there were 186 cases, of which 124 proved fatal.

FAMINE MEETING AT KUNDLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KUNDLA, FEB. 10.

A crowded meeting, called by the Nagarseth, was held in the taluka school, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of raising a famine fund. Mr. Prabhashanker Dalpatram, Private Secretary to his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, presided, and among those present were several officers of State, mahjans, mulgirasias, and patels. Mr. Dalpatram delivered a graphic an eloquent speech on the famine. The meeting was glad to hear that help had been given by his Highness to his subjects. Great enthusiasm was shown, and Rs. 2,100 were subscribed. A representative committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting subcriptions, which will be sent to the Bhavnagar Committee.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication with Macao interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius noon Saturday 13th instant.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, JAN. 22.

SOMEONE has written to the *Times* suggesting the establishment of sanctuaries or inviolable places, retreats, homes, or parks for wild creatures; where there shall never be heard the gun of the sportsman; which shall be impossible for the poacher; where there shall never be gin, or trap, or snare of any kind. In these sanctuaries, the writer proposes that Nature shall be left to herself; that is to say, the creatures shall be left entirely to the enjoyment of the universal hunt, which is the principal part of Nature's scheme. The stoat shall chase the rabbit; the weasel shall devour our eggs of the pheasant; the owl shall catch the mice; the bat shall catch the beetle; the hawk and the kite shall pounce upon the tender chick; the wild cat shall catch the birds; the badger—what will the badger do? I know not. The squirrel, of course, will run about branches merrily—yet with an eye to possibilities; for the ferret, the marten, the polecat, the viper will have things all their own way. It will be a very interesting place after a few years. Mr. Charles Waterton some years ago created such a sanctuary, and, if I am not misinformed, there are still existing at least two such sanctuaries, one in Norfolk and the other in South Devon; *videlicet*, two goodly parks wherein Man the Slayer is not allowed. Nature the Slayer, of course, cannot be kept out.

I saw him last summer—we meet now and again—he was limping along warmly wrapped up and looking very fragile, as well he might, considering his age, which must be now eighty-nine. I first made his acquaintance twenty-five years ago. I remember the date by the place where he called upon me. He introduced himself and his wares, which were second-hand books. He did not keep a shop, but he carried round a small selection of books and offered them to his friends. On this occasion he conversed, and, finding an interested listener, he gave me his views upon certain points of occult philosophy. Anybody can command my attention who offers any experiences, real or pretended, with the other world. So far, however, I have not found anyone who has learned any single thing about the other world which is not known, or may not be learned, by those who have no such experiences. My friend had experiences of a very startling kind, as you shall hear. He believed in himself; that was the great thing; and when he told me that his friends of the other world were going to show their friendship by making him young again, I listened with great interest. "Sixty-five, I am now," he said. "In a few days I shall become thirty-five again. Thirty-five is the best age of all, I think." "Come again, then," I said, "when you are younger, and let me look upon the miracle." He came the next week; there was no apparent change in him; his hair was grey; his face as crowsfooted. Yet there was a springiness in his feet. "Thirty-five," he said. "What a splendid age. I get married, of course, at once—in a Registry." I proffer this as the most remarkable effort of spiritualism on record.

After this he went abroad, and I saw him no more for ten years. Then he came again. He was a little deaf now, and hobbled with one foot. "I ought to be five-and-forty," he said, "but I got put back again. I'm only thirty now." "And your wife?" He looked a little confused. "Well, you see, I've lost that wife, and I'm married again. A little rheumatism in the feet bothers me, but the youngest men have that." I don't quite know what happened to him after that. But when I met him last summer he was sitting on a bench in St. James's Park, warming himself in the sun, and looking, as I said, very fragile; a few scanty locks remained upon his head; his stubbly beard was white; his features had the strong accentuation of age; he was toothless; but he pulled himself together, and stood up to greet me. "I've come back again," he said. "I'm only twenty now, and I'm engaged to be married." "Again?" "Why not? Only"—here he looked preternaturally wise—"it is not good for young people to marry too early. She is only seventeen. She is content to wait—the sweetest girl—for a year or two, until we've got something put by. Yes—something—" Here he sank back on the bench and wandered in his talk. I do not think that this marriage will ever come off. Well, even young men at twenty sometimes decline prematurely. Anyhow, the spirits have made this old friend of mine quite happy for five-and-twenty years.

It pleases me very much to see the question of reviewing receive some of the attention which it deserves. Prof. Saintsbury writes on the subject for Blackwood; a string of authors have written upon it in the *Westminster Gazette*; and "Nunquam" in the *Clarion* sums up the points at issue, so far as they have been arrived at. For my own part, I have confined myself to two points—viz.: (1) What constitutes a helpful review? And (2) the duty of an editor to secure a *competent* reviewer. By a helpful review I mean one which guides the public in its selection and its judgment, while at the same time it accords to the author such praise or blame as may be based on the reviewer's knowledge of the subject and his canons of criticism. And I showed from a single case how a book demanding very special and unusual knowledge may be sent to a man who knows nothing at all about that subject. I also invited attention to the undoubted fact that the "review" (?) of half a dozen books all in a batch has not the slightest possible effect upon the public; first, because they never read such slabs of idle talk, and next, because the praise or blame so administered carries no weight whatever. The whole question, however, is one for editors. If an editor desires to gain and to keep a reputation for literary judgement, he will make his reviews serious, and written by competent scholars; he will also take care that his reviews shall invite serious attention by their length and the weight of their style. There are a few literary editors who do this already; they also take great care not to allow praise or blame from friend or foe of the author. Some of the writers have spoken of log-rolling; they have said that it makes very little difference. Perhaps not; the real point is that log-rolling is clearly a breach of faith; a reviewer is intrusted with a book on the tacit assumption that personal like or dislike is not to enter into his judgment. Log-rolling is a distinct breach of that confidence. However, I say again, it is no use talking much about the matter. It is entirely one for the consideration of the editor.

During the last twelve months I have received a great many begging letters. I have submitted every one of these to the Charity Organisation Society. In every case, with one or two exceptions, the writer was a fraud, and his story was an impudent fabrication. The reason why I state this fact publicly is that I greatly desire my readers to understand what a protection against these frauds and impostors is afforded by the C.O.S.; how necessary it is, before the reader's kindly heart prompts him to send a P.O., to ask the C.O.S. what they know about the man; and, lastly, how important it is that everybody should support the C.O.S. by an annual subscription. Now read the report of the last case, and ask yourselves whether such a man is deserving any help at all:

This man applies for help, alleging that he is out of work and his wife has been ill. He has also sought assistance on the ground of his wife's death on a date and at an address which he specified. To the society's officer he has since said that she was acting as general servant at £30 a year! He refused to say with whom, so that it has not been possible to verify the statement, but inquiries show that she was certainly not dead at the address given, which was only a shop where letters were received for B, and where neither he nor she lived. In March, 1891, B. was convicted at the St. Marylebone Police Court in the name of F. for attempting to obtain charitable subscriptions by false pretences and sentenced to three months' hard labour. On his release a police court missionary took some pains with him, but met with no success, as he found that B. preferred loafing in the society of the worst frequenters of common lodging houses to honest work. A number of B.'s letters have recently been forwarded to the society, but he has not shown himself willing to submit to investigation. It is clear, however, that he is in the habit of writing begging letters, and that he does not scruple to excite compassion by false pretences. Man and wife had to leave a previous lodging on account of their intemperate habits.

The report of the Exhibition of the East London Trades, &c., has just been issued. The exhibition was not financially a complete success, but in every other way it proved a most useful and most instructive exhibition. It was visited by 359,000 people from all parts, but more specially from the East End; it has already proved a great stimulus to the industries exibited, especially the silk weaving and the ship building trades. Every year points more and more to the seperation of East and West London. Out of the many visitors to the exhibition by far the greater number belonged to East London, in which the People's Palace is a kind of centre, but it is very difficult to get there from any part of the west, north, or south. That difficulty will always remain until a railway station can be got close to the Palace. The committee of this exhibition offered to carry on a series of annual exhibitions at the Palace. These offers, one regrets to find, were refused, for some unknown reasons, by the governors of the Palace.

On Nov. 28 of last year I brought before the readers of this column the fact that a small sum of money was wanted for a memorial to Oliver Goldsmith. I invited the readers to send my friend Professor Hales, 1, Oppidans-road, Primrose-hill, a shilling (or more if they wished) towards this very deserving object. A memorial window is not much, but it is a graceful thing for this country to give to Ireland, in recognition of that great genius and most delightful writer, Oliver Goldsmith. Professor Hales now informs me that a good many shillings have been sent him, but that he is still some way off the amount required. Once more, then, I mention the subject. Once more I beg and invite and entreat all those who know and love Oliver Goldsmith to forward the Professor what he so modestly asks. Let me think that this column has been the means of furnishing him with the funds, and of placing that window in the church where Oliver was baptised.

Do you like to read about eating and drinking? I do, and I have been making notes for a chapter on eating and drinking in the sixteenth century. Perhaps you, too, may like to read some of these notes. Well, here they are. There were two principal meals, besides an occasional "bever," or snack, in the afternoon, or at night. The hour of dinner, which in the fifteenth century was ten, gradually advanced to twelve; this advance necessitated some kind of breakfast, which was a very light meal, for the most part of a "stand up" kind, and consisted chiefly of bread, or bread and cheese, and small ale. Everybody got up early—a great deal earlier than at present; it was thought nothing to be dressed and out walking in the garden at four or five o'clock in summer; work of every kind began at six, and continued, with intervals, till eight. As to the kind of dinner, that served in private houses must be guessed from what we know of dinner at ordinaries and taverns. Fortunately, of these we hear a great deal. First of all, it was served at eleven. In the very poorest cookshop a viol or guitar was hung up for any of the guests who choose to play or sing; in the better ordinaries musicians attended, and played all through the meal, sending round the plate afterwards. The appetite of the Londoner has always been strong, steady and enduring; the meal provided by the Elizabethan landlord was varied, solid, and prolonged. When the company were all assembled—everybody rose for a new arrival and saluted him—and when every man had called for what he wanted—the "drawer," or waiter, was distinguished by her white apron—the dinner was brought in. Mutton and beef, over which honey was poured; veal, with lemon or vinegar; pork, with sorrel, led the way; they were followed by birds and fish. A custard, perhaps, came between the two courses. Where the company drank wine, it was sweetened with sugar; the birds and fish were followed by sweet things. Wine and fruit ended the dinner. I am inclined to believe that very little work was done after such a dinner at the ordinary. Perhaps a man dining at home with his family had not, as a rule, so great a meal; but I am sure that the substantial citizen fared well. Supper, which was a smaller dinner, was served at six, with more music and more wine.

I should say that the chief feature of Elizabethan food was the variety and abundance of the birds. Of wild birds, indeed, the quantity was prodigious. Remember that London was surrounded on all sides by marsh and moor. On the south a very thin line of houses ran along the river bank from Lambeth to Rotherhithe; another thin line ran down the High-street; the rest was a vast, half-reclaimed, low-lying marsh, covered with ponds, and intersected with streams. This marsh, as well as the marshes which are now South Kensington, Chelsea, Pimlico, and Belgravia; those which are now Hackney, Old Ford, and Clapton, besides those on the other side of the Lea, were the homes of countless wild birds—duck, plover, ruffs, woodcock, snipe, and I know not what, which were trapped, snared, decoyed, and shot in multitudes for the London market. Besides these there were peacock, quite common in country houses, and eaten as young birds a twelvemonth old; swan eaten as cygnets; and poultry of all kinds. Rabbits were abundant and cheap; venison was plentiful, though deer were still preserved. Of the proportion of beef or mutton to birds I know not, but here is a detail which may exercise the calculating person. There were 120 butchers in London; they killed 720 oxen a week; oxen in those days were smaller than they are at present; if each ox weighed 400lb. there would be 288,000lb. of beef eaten every week. Now, the population of London was about 200,000, which means a pound and a half of beef for every person, or two pounds a week for every male adult. As for fish, that ate everything that came out of the river—porpoise and sturgeon, conger, halibut, salmon, mussels, whelks—anything.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HASSAN JANEE.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Manker opposed the application, stating that the insolvent had not deposited in court his account books for 1894.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said that the statements made in the affidavit of the opposing creditor were false, and his client was in a position to prove that; and for that purpose asked for an interim order. The books for 1894 had been deposited in court.

Mr. Manker remarked that the creditor, in his affidavit, stated that the books which were deposited as the books for 1894 had been fabricated by the insolvent; and they were quite different from the books which the creditor had taken an inspection of.

His lordship said it appeared to him that the books which the insolvent had deposited were not the books for 1894 which the creditor had inspected. His lordship therefore adjourned the matter for a week in order to enable the insolvent to explain, in an affidavit, certain particulars which his lordship specified.

RE NURSEY GOVIND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. After some discussion, his lordship remarked that he saw no reason to grant the application.

RE JIVAJBE NATHUBHAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order for a month. His lordship granted the application.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 10th February, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	6	14 p.m.	12	30
Teheran	9	6	57 p.m.	2	24
Suez	10	2	35 p.m.	...	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 10th February, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	..	1
" Karachi	...	26	..	1
" Madras	...	19	...	1

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN is in excellent health. She has been out every morning in her garden chair since her arrival at Osborne, and has taken a few hours' drive in an open carriage each afternoon. She has been unusually free from rheumatism during the present winter. To mark the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign, it is stated that Her Majesty will shortly bestow on her servants and household officials a commemorative medal impressed with a suitable inscription.

THE MORTALITY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FROM PLAGUE.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

WHEN it became apparent that the pestilence was being spread by emigrants from Bombay into other parts of the Presidency, the Collectors were instructed to furnish daily returns by wire of the cases and deaths in the Districts under their charge. The returns thus obtained are being carefully tabulated and added to the statistics supplied by the Bombay Municipal authorities, and they from the official records of the total extent to which this Presidency has been laid under toll by the disease that now gives it so unenviable a notoriety throughout the civilized world. While there is no need to accept the extravagant view that all deaths in excess of the normal rate in Bombay have been caused by the epidemic, it is generally admitted that many cases occurring in the city have been concealed, and the deaths returned under other causes. This tendency has diminished of late owing among other causes to the greater confidence the people now have in the *bona-fide* intentions of the authorities, to the gratuitous relief afforded them, and to the larger medical staff at the disposal of the Health Officer. The returns from the Mofussil like those relating to this city have also to be taken with due reserve as representing only a part of the case. It is believed in well-informed quarters that many of the refugees from Bombay while sufficiently well to pass the medical examination at the station of arrival, have taken with them the incipient disease to their village homes, where the cause of death has frequently been returned in the rough and ready fashion of the patel as "fever." How far the secreted cases in Bombay and the unreported cases in the Mofussil would increase the total mortality from plague can never be known, and no useful purpose can be served in discussing the problem: it may be left to panic-mongers to make the most they can of it. The proper course is to take the figures as they stand and to recognise that they are as near the actualities of the death roll as the painstaking efforts of officials can make them. We give them below:—

TOTAL REPORTED MORTALITY TO FEB. 9.

	Deaths.
Bombay City and suburbs	4,570
Districts of the Presidency Proper	1,094
Karachi city	1,198
District of Sind	57
	6,929

The progressive mortality in the districts under the administration of the Bombay Government during the current month is shown by the following figures.—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Feb. 1	197	154
" 2	139	101
" 3	219	195
" 4	177	148
" 5	274	197
" 6	210	215
" 7	122	156
" 8	207	285
" 9	232	179

The figures have in one or two instances been swollen by returns from certain Collectorates only received during the last few days, but relating to a much longer period. Thus the deaths, instead of being distributed over a considerable period, are all shown in the statistics for one or two days. The deaths to date for the Presidency Proper, numbering 1,094, are distributed over the Collectorates and Native States as follows:—

Districts.	Total mortality to Feb. 9.
Ahmedabad	46
Kaira	3
Surat	1
Thana	471
Khandeish	3
Nasik	8
Ahmednaggar	6
Poona	305
Satara	61
Sholapur	7
Kolaba	50
Ratnagari	72
Kanara	2
Kathiawar	16
Southern Mahratta States	2
Baroda	22
Kutch	19
Total for Presidency	1,094

It will be seen that Thana heads the list, and this is not to be wondered at, seeing that the District includes three places within easy reach of Bombay where the mortality has been heavy, Bandora, Bhaynder, and Coorla. The most serious feature of the statistics from this Collectorate is that the great majority of the cases are local. Of the 471 deaths reported to date only 63 are returned as being imported. In other Collectorates, with the exception of Poona the reverse is the case, and it may be said that the disease has not gained a footing throughout the Province generally. The data on this important point is, however, not very clear, and welearn that instructions have been issued to District Officers to carefully distinguish, as far as possible, between imported and indigenous cases. In regard to the mortality at Coorla, complaints have reached us as to the absence of energetic action on the part of the Municipality. Cases were imported from Bombay by the Sion Causeway, and as we are informed no steps were taken to prevent the refugees from finding shelter in the little suburban town. Having once obtained a footing there, the epidemic wrought havoc in a very little time. Panic ensued, and one mill, the Swadeshi, employing some 1,500 hands has lost more than two-thirds of the number. Other manufactures carried on there are similarly handicapped. Five deaths occurred in one small chawl alone on Saturday last. We understand that this chawl is only 20 feet high but has no less than three floors, upon which the people live. In reply to the complaints made to the Municipality it has been remarked "We have no money to spare." In that case the District officer should have been appealed to, but we learn that for a long time very little effort was made to invoke his aid. Those who are intimately acquainted with what is going on up-country tell us that the way in which the Municipalities are meeting the present state of affairs does not say much for local self-governing institutions as applied to the Mofussil.

Although the migration from Karachi has been enormous, the spread of the disease in Sind has been far less alarming than in the Presidency Proper, a fact which goes to support the theory that the plague finds damp and meisture-laden places most congenial. How little the dry parched plains of Sind have suited the disease is shown by the fact that, the great exodus from Karachi notwithstanding, the deaths reported from the districts have only been:—

District.	Deaths.
Karachi	25
Hyderabad	25
Sikapur, &c.	7
Total	57

The percentage of deaths to cases continues to be much higher in the Sind capital than in Bombay, while in the Presidency Proper it is somewhat lower. For the whole of the territories included in the area of the Bombay Government there have been 8,812 cases to 6,929 deaths.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 9.

10 p.m.	74·1

WEDNESDAY.—FEBRUARY 10.

6 a.m.	69·6
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	73·4
1 p.m.	76·8

THE MARINE LINES COURT-MARTIALLED AND SENTENCED

AT length Bombay will be rid of the scandal of the continued existence of the kutcha built and most insanitary bungalows known as the Marine Lines. The Bombay Government having asked the Government of India—the ground landlord of the whole and the proprietor of most of the bungalows—for permission to deal with the structures in question as the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Department might deem necessary in view of the heavy mortality from plague in that vicinity, permission was promptly accorded. Yesterday afternoon, a conference was held in the Lines between Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and General Gatacre, Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, Dr. Jennings, Dr. Kirtikar, Mr. James, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Rebsch being present. The bungalows were visited in succession and carefully examined. All of them, with the exception of the two well-built stone-houses and one or two others, were unequivocally condemned. Most of the bungalows are without a plinth, the floors being level with the soil. The roofs are of chupper, and ventilation and light are deficient. The servants' quarters are without exception insanitary to a degree that fully accounts for the occurrence of some thirty cases of the prevailing epidemic within a few weeks. The bungalows being level with the gardens, the water liberally lavished on the grass and plants saturates the inner floors and predisposes the inmates to fever. The examination resulted in a decision to remove forthwith nineteen military bungalows, and five belonging to the Public Works Department. Three bungolaws, which are private property, will be dealt with later by the Municipal Commissioner. Among the houses to be destroyed is that of the General of the District which happily is not at present occupied by General Gatacre. Admiralty House, which has been occupied by the Admirals in command of the East Indian Station when in Bombay, will share the general fate. The better built Port bungalow at the eastern side of the northern end of the Lines, at present occupied by Dr. MacCartie, will be spared at all events for the present. It goes without saying that the servants' quarters, stables, and other out-houses will be includdd in the general holocaust. General Gatacre decided that the removal of the bungalows should be effected by the military, and he will give orders this morning that the work be begun. Nothing will be burned *in situ*, so as to avoid injury to the handsome trees in the compounds. The chupper roofs will be removed to the maidan, and there burned. The same course will be taken with the servants' quarters. The woodwork will be taken down and broken up for fuel. It is intended to begin operations with the houses which are at present unoccupied. The inmates of the other bungalows will be requested to find quarters elsewhere. The clearance will probably be completed in a fortnight.

THE STRAND COMEDY COMPANY.

A MOST flattering reception was again accorded this most excellent Comedy Company on Monday evening, when "My Artful Valet" was repeated. The reserved stalls were even more crowded than on Saturday last—a sure evidence of their popularity. It is is an extremely rare occurrence for a professional company to re-produce a comedy on successive evenings; but doubtless a degree of confidence in the merits of the company, and the intrinsic merits of the comedy itself, induced the management to re-produce their piece de resistance on Monday. The comedy was probably more successfully staged—if that were possible—than on Saturday last and the degree of enthusiasm was of a very marked character. A change of programme on Tuesday, when "Jane" was produced, attracted another very large audience to the stalls, and the company scored a further success. As at Karachi, so at Bombay, bubonic fever fails to influence the public, so far as their eagerness for amusement is concerned, in fact it is highly probable that a great many people are very glad indeed to embrace the opportunity of varying the monotony of existence, and dispelling their depressed feelings by going to the Tivoli, where no evidence of anxiety or depression appears to exist. Within the walls of a theatre we forget our woes, our cares, and our wories for the nonce, and probably we feel all the better for it next day. Last evening, Byron's comedy, "Our Boys," was staged with the same degree of finish and elegant *ensemble*. This evening "Jane" will be repeated for the last time, with an entire change of varieties. "The Private Secretary" is announced for Saturday with one of our society amateurs in the cast of characters.

MILITARY NEWS.

LEAVE of absence is granted to Lieutenant, A.B.R Hildebrand, R. E., for three months from 15th February.

COLONEL J. F. GARWOOD, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Department Headquarters, to the charge of the Madras Command, Military Works.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. W. CRESSWELL and A. Heathcote and Majors P. B. Baldwin and F. W. J. Attree, Royal Engineers, are coming out to this country on transfer to the Indian Establishment.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Barclay, S. C., (Commissariat Department), Major Welman, 13th Madras Infantry, Lieutenant Mears 2nd Madras Infantry.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Major E. C. Stanton, R. E., 6½ months, Captains W. A. Watson, D. A. A. G. for Instruction, 4 months, Warren, 3rd B. I., 6 months, T. H. Henderson, Military Accounts Department 6 months; Surgeon-Captain Mac-Watt, 7th Bengal Cavalry, 6 months.

THE following officers of the Army Medical Staff have been placed under orders for duty in this country and are posted to the Commands noted:—Bengal Command.—Surgeon-Major J. W. H. Flanagan, vice Surgeon-Major J. M. Jones, tour-expired. Surgeon-Captain J. R. Forrest, vice Surgeon-Major A. H. Burlton, tour-expired. Madras Command.—Surgeon-Captain W. S. Boles, vice Surgeon-Major A. A. Pechell, tour-expired. Bombay Command.—Surgeon Major W. Heffernan, vice Surgeon-Major T. F. Macneece, tour-expired. Surgeon-Lieutenant H. A. L. Howell, vice Surgeon-Captain H. J. Parry, tour-expired and transferred to Home Establishment.

THE AMBULANCE FOR ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago I appealed to the public, through the medium of your columns, for monetary aid to enable me to provide the city with a suitable ambulance for animals, and although the sum asked for was but a paltry thousand rupees, it will hardly be credible that up to date the treasurers to the fund, Messrs. Grindly, Groom & Co., have only received Rs 105. Few know how urgent this matter is, and although the minds of most men are now engrossed with the terrible visitation we are passing through, I do think that the brute creation should not be forgotton. I therefore, most earnestly renew my appeal and sincerely trust that it will not remain unheeded by those who love animals.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. MILLS,
Vetr.-Major, A V D
Principal, Vetr. College, Parel.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE Bombay Foxhounds will meet:—

On 14th February	.....	at Parla.
On 18th	"	..... at Rifle Butts.
On 21st	"	..... at Iria.
On 25th	"	..... at Santa Cruz.
On 28th	"	..... at Bamanwadi.
On 4th	March	..... at Shahar.
On 7th	"	..... at Parla.
On 11th	"	..... at Jackal Club.

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

A	Upper Colaba	4	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	2	2
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	3	2
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	0	0
	Chukla	1	0
	Umarkhadi	3	2
	Dongri	2	2
C	Market	0	0
	Dhobi Talao	3	3
	Fanaswadi	6	1
	Bhuleshwar	1	0
	Khara Talao	1	1
	Khumbarwada	6	2
D	Khetwadi	5	6
	Girgaum	0	3
	Chaupati	2	3
	Walkeshwar	3	2
	Mahalakshmi	10	0
E	Mazagon	11	6
	Tadwadi	0	4
	Second Nagpada	1	0
	Kamathipura	5	5
	Tardeo	3	2
	Byculla	17	9
	First Nagpada	3	5
F	Parel	6	6
	Sewri	0	1
	Sion	4	1
G	Mahim	8	3
	Worli	5	11
Water Division		0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	1
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	16
St. George's Hospital		0	1
House of Correction		0	0
Servants Hospital		0	1
Hindu Hospital		0	1
Total ...		115	106
Total to date..		5,909	4,616

The total mortality from all causes was 232.

Dr. Fernando, M.D. (London), has been deputed by the Government of Ceylon to study the plague in Bombay, and will arrive here this week.

Yesterday morning, 2,372 persons left Bombay by the Shepherd Company's and other coasting vessels.

Out of the total number of deaths recorded from all causes up to yesterday morning, 124 bodies were burnt, 101 buried, and seven were exposed in the Towers of Silence.

Mrs. Anson, wife of Captain Anson, has been suffering with the malady.

A Purdasi, residing in the Native town, suffering from the epidemic, was attempting to return to his native country, but he was stopped at the Railway station. He then returned and took abode in a shed occupied by some of his countrymen near the New Petit Library on Hornby Road, where he died the next morning. Another case occurred in the same shed, the same day. This having come to the knowledge of Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, he caused the sheds to be demolished and the materials burnt, last evening.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

Under the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Bill, the Bombay Government have issued orders for the close medical inspection of all passengers going from Bombay to other parts of India. On the G. I. P. Railway line, Kalyan has been fixed as the most convenient centre for the inspection to be performed, since the selection of any nearer station would unduly impede the suburban traffic, which in consequence of the prevailing epidemic scare has extended much further afield than ordinarily. For the same reason Palghur, which is about 50 miles distant from Bombay, has been chosen as the examining station for passengers proceeding by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. At both the places named a commissioned medical officer and twelve assistants will be engaged. The examination will be of a searching kind, all passengers without distinction being required to leave the train for the purpose. At other stations en route a similar process will have to be undergone by passengers to distant places up-country.

QUARANTINE IN EGYPT AND ITALY.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that passengers wishing to land in Egypt can do so by disembarking in Suez Roads and proceeding at their own expense to Moses' Wells for the customary disinfection of baggages, &c., an operation which usually takes about 6 hours, but the Quarantine rules are liable to alteration at any time, and passengers must be prepared to proceed on in the steamers in the event of the foregoing arrangement being modified or withdrawn.—No change has at present been made in the Quarantine regulations at Brindisi, and passengers wishing to disembark there can do so after undergoing the usual formalities.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the last week ending the 7th instant there were four new cases admitted, while during the same period there occurred four deaths, and the following four were discharged cured:—1, Gajadhar Ramnath; 2, Gocul Dula, ; 3, Durgadas Lakharaj; and 4, the wife of Durgadas Lakharaj. At present eight patients are under treatment.

THE BURIAL GROUNDS QUESTION.

The "Muslim Herald," a Mahomedan newspaper, has been writing against the proposed removal of the Mahomedan burial grounds. It says that the community has been very much disappointed at the prevention of the Hajis proceeding to Mecca, and that the question of the removal of the burial grounds, which arises at the same time, will add to this. It blames the Mahomedan members of the Corporation for neglecting their duty to hold out a warning at the meeting; and suggests that, as the present time is most inopportune, the consideration of the question should be deferred, certain improvements which the paper suggests being made meanwhile in the Grant Road burial ground. It winds up:—"By so doing, the Mussulman community will be gratified; a possible riot will be averted; and the lives of thousands of poor people will be saved."

DISTRESSING CASE AT BANDORA.

A correspondent reports from Bandora an extremely melancholy case. On the public road he says, there lived a very respectable Portuguese couple, Mariano de Abreo and his wife Luzia. They were in comfortable circumstances, and had a prosperous family. But a series of calamities came in quick succession. The epidemic commenced with the second daughter, whose marriage was fixed to take place at an early date. Having caught a chill, fever supervened, and before long bubonic symptoms manifested themselves and ended fatally. A couple of days later the eldest daughter, a widow, followed. The mother was the third to go. The head of the family was the fourth victim. The eldest son, Philip, made the fifth, and of the once happy family, only two little lads survive, and these are now in a critical condition.

A MEETING OF THE SURAT ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

With a view to make arrangements for the accommodation of Mahomedans suff

to Mir Muzaffer Hoosein Khan and Mir Jaffer Ali Khan for granting the free use of their bungalow, and that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the furniture and other equipments of the bungalow as an hospital. The proposition was seconded by Moulvi Abdul Kadar and agreed to. It was further resolved that a hakim be appointed for the Mahomedan hospital, and that, if necessary, sheds be erected in the compound for the accommodation and treatment of Mahomedan male sufferers. It was also resolved that a subscription be raised for the expenses of the hospital; or that, if the Anjuman deemed it advisable, the amount might be paid from the funds of the Anjuman.

ANOTHER LECTURE ON THE EPIDEMIC.

In connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali of Nowsari, Mr. K. R. Cama delivered a lecture on the prevailing epidemic in that city last week. It was entitled "What is the plague; what means should be adopted to destroy it; and if even then a person is attacked, he should act bravely according to divine commands." The lecture was an impressive and consolatory one. Khan Bahadur Wadia, the Judge of Nowsari, was called to the chair. Several ladies were present, in addition to the Police Commissioner of Baroda, Mr. Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, and several gentlemen who have taken refuge at Nowsari. The chairman afterwards addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

PENITENTIAL PROCESSION AT DAMAUN.

On Sunday, a penitential procession took place at 4-30 p.m., at the Church of N. Sr. D' Mar in honour of St. Sebastian and St. Rocque to invoke their protection for the cessation of the epidemic at Bombay and its neighbouring suburbs. The service was conducted by his Grace Dr. Antonio Pedro D'Costa, the diocesan Bishop. He pointed out to the large congregation present that it is needful to pray at this perilous time, not only for their fellow Christians, but also for other people without distinction of caste or creed. After the discourse the Blessed Sacrament was processionally carried round to the adjoining Chapel of Santa Cruz recently built. At the procession there was an immense gathering. Several confraternities took part in it. The Seminarists with their two respective standards and cross recited the penitential psalms and the Litany of the Saints during the procession. The verses of Pange Lingua and Jesu Fili Vivi were sung alternately. The procession was composed, besides the confraternities and clergy, of several ladies and gentlemen, among them being the Governor and his wife. It was a most imposing sight to observe that the Parsees, Banias, Vurlees, etc., seemed to have sympathised with the object of the Divine Service.

ANOTHER CASE AT DAMAUN.

Another sootar, Bhugwan Dalla, residing in Kansar Wadi, in Lower Damaun, died on Monday night of the malady. This man came from Bombay more than two months ago. He was, however, one of the corpse-bearers of Bhugwan Narron, who died 14 days ago of the disease. He was attacked a few days ago with fever, which rose to 105°, but was considered of ordinary type. Bubonic symptoms developed only at sunset on Monday, and within a few hours he breathed his last. In the case of the Mahomedan who died at Bamanpunja, and whose corpse was at first ordered to be incinerated and afterwards permitted to be buried, as mentioned in a former communication, before the second order countermanding the first reached Bamanpunj, the corpse was surreptitiously removed to British territory. The authorities contemplate taking serious notice of this flagrant defiance of lawful orders, but it is, however, hoped that the circumstances will be well considered before they carry out their intention. Though deaths from bubonic fever are few, yet the general mortality shows an increase. Since Monday a medical man has been stationed at Dabeol, the first Portuguese station near Vapi, who examines the pulse and takes the temperature of every person wishing to enter the Portuguese territory.

CALCUTTA AND THE PESTILENCE.

A remarkable occurrence is reported from Hughli, some twenty-five miles from Calcutta. It was stated on Friday night that four or five persons suffering from the malady were to arrive in Hughli by the nine o'clock down passenger train on Saturday morning. Arrangements were at once made by the Municipal authorities to house them, on their arrival, at the infection hospital, Chinsurah, a thatched structure being raised for the purpose. On Saturday the District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon anticipated the train, but after a strict search it was found that the supposed plague patients were not there. It is stated that they escaped at a previous station.

At Hughli, on Sunday, twenty-five pilgrims from Bombay were stopped and sent to the isolation hospital. They were free from the disease.

The Medical Board met on Saturday under the presidentship of the Lieutenant-Governor to discuss measures under the new Plague Act for the protection of Calcutta. A locality was fixed upon at Khana near Burdwan, where a quarantine camp is to be erected on a very large scale for the segregation of suspected passengers.

The Agent of the East Indian Railway and a number of other officers concerned left Howrah the same evening to visit the spot and make the necessary arrangements.

The Health Officer has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Municipality, pointing out the grave source of danger to Calcutta from the large number of grain stores in the most crowded portions of the northern section of the town. Dr. Simpson's proposal is to close all grain depots and to establish grain marts in their place. He recommends that grain shops in the Burra Bazar, Jorabagan and Kumar Poli should be taken in hand at once, and that an open piece of land, bounded by the Chitpore canal on the north, should be converted into a grain mart, where grain should be sold, but where no one should be allowed to live.

SPECIAL MASS IN SALSETTE.

On Sunday, the 14th instant, there will be a solemn High Miss at the Church of St. Anthony, Malwani, Salsette, for the cessation of the epidemic. The Mass will be followed by general communion at 9 a.m. In the evening, at 3 p.m., the procession coterie will start to Marwa, Malwani, Ratonry and Korody, and thence back to the Church, where the ceremony will conclude by the Blessing of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Catholics are cordially invited to take part in the day's ceremonies.

SEGREGATION AND RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

The following petition from merchants and clerks of Bombay who have left on account of the epidemic has been submitted to the Agent, B B & C I Railway with regard to the 7-40 p.m. train which has been recently cancelled:—Owing to the increase of the plague day by day in Bombay, we the undersigned merchants as well as clerks of various Government and mercantile offices have up to the time of the total disappearance of the epidemic shifted from Bombay with our families to avoid this coming blow, to different out stations beyond Bandora and Virar. But Bombay being the place of our business and the Government seat we cannot entirely quit it and so we are bound to come to work. We have approached you with a hope that you would kindly, as blessing on our aswell as our poor souls and as an aid from a generous hand in such needful time, issue the train which you have cancelled running between Virar and Bombay at the former time or later on, for which kind act we shall stand ever grateful.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed on Friday last the following sums have been received.

Mr N S Glazebrodi, Honorary Secretary, All Saints' Offertory Funds	100
Rai Bahadur Lachmansing	20
Mr Merwanji Wadia	10
Bai Awabai Dhunjibhoy Camodore	20
Bai Aimai D Camodore	20
Through Mr Framji C Mehta, J. F. W. (a Parsi Club)	20
Mr Nanabhai M Limdina	10
Mr N M Patel	20

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday show the following results:—

Imported	0
Local	7

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rawiwar	4	4
Sakerwar	1	1
Kasba	2	2
Total	7	7
Total up to date	162	153

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

Imported	4
Local	0

	Cases.	Deaths.
Arrivals from Bombay	4	2
Total up to date	181	120

There was one case of the plague within the limits of the Poona Cantonment. A Shimpi lad of about 16 years of age was attacked in the Shimpi Alli, was admitted at the plague hospital on Monday evening, and he died the next day before noon.

A JUROR'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the present time when segregation is recommanded by the Municipality and medical authorities and persons are not allowed to inhabit the houses attacked by the prevailing epidemic, it is rather surprising for one to see himself caught and asked to serve on the jury to inquire into the causes of the death of a man. On Monday last, while walking along near the House of Correction, I was asked to act as a juror to inquire into the death of a convict who, it was alleged, had died of plague. When the jury was taken to inspect the dead body, it was unpleasant. I simply wonder why such inquests are held, and why persons are compelled to sit for an hour or so to inquire into the cause of the deaths in a place, the air of which is perhaps full of plague bacilli. There is no doubt that everybody's life is in danger while walking along the roads of Bombay, but to confine about half-a-dozen or more persons for an hour or so near the place attacked by the plague is the most tyrannical of all. I hope Government will look into this, and will try to do away with the jury at least in cases where medical authorities certify plague as the cause of death. Even in the present case we did nothing. The medical authorities gave evidence, and we simply signed and passed a verdict accordingly.

Further, I would bring to your notice the oath question in present days. I being a Jew, had to take an oath on the Bible, which act I did out of simple compulsion. It was not that I was unwilling to take an oath, but the reason is a correspondent in the London *Times* in the early part of January has shown, that "It has been declared by medical authority that the frequent fingering and kissing of the same book in police courts tend to the spread of infectious diseases." So some plan must be adopted. I would propose that everyone before and after touching the book (Bible or Koran, &c.) should be ordered to wash his or her hands in order to prevent the spread of diseases and further to save the person taking the oath from falling a victim to the plague by inhaling the infectious disease bacilli. I am sure that when this system of oath taking is followed, we shall not have to repent some day or other for a victim from the plague.—Yours, &c.

D. S.

SUGGESTED AMNESTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As deaths in the jail have become a daily recurring item in the long column of accounts of the plague, I wish to invoke the sympathy of the authorities on behalf of the miserable human beings who are kept away from liberty for their depravity and misbehaviour. I suggest, Sir, that the prerogative of mercy be now exercised towards those of the offenders who are confined for minor offences by remitting the remainder of the sentences awarded to them, and by discharging others, whose long terms of imprisonment are shortly to expire. The period of consternation and awful suspense which they have experienced since the outbreak of the pest in their midst is more than an adequate expiation of their crimes, and should be fairly weighed in the balance of retributive justice. I feel, Sir, that I am doing a duty which should devolve upon the ministers of religion in pleading the cause of mercy, but trust the appearance of this letter in your column will be the means of restoring to freedom a number of souls to whom, with great truth can be applied the terrible words, "All hope abandon ye who enter here."—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 10. J. B.

A CRY FROM THE EUROPEAN ASSISTANT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the famine and plague scare are on the following may not be out of place. A few days ago there was a paragraph stating that the different offices and firms had allowed their employes a certain allowance while the plague was on to enable them to get suitable and healthy quarters. Now, this is very erroneous and misleading to the public, for on inquiry it has been ascertained that only the Native clerks have benefited by it. Why this should be so is perfectly beyond one's comprehension. It is unjust to say the least of it, especially when one bears in mind the fact that the Europeans have stuck to their masters through thick and thin, while the Natives have more or less run away. The European finds it harder to live in India than the native, and just now when they have to pay double prices for food and servants and find a suitable house, no matter what the rent may be. Surely, the European assistant has as much claim if not more, to an allowance of some sort. Most, if not all of them, are married men, and in some cases with families, and find it very hard to manage in the present time. Government allow their European Assistants compensation allowance, which the merchants do not. So if the different firms who had contributed so very generously to the plague and famine relief funds would consider their assistants and contribute something to their present incomes to tide over this trying time they would earn their everlasting gratitude as well as the approval of the public. If this should catch the eye of all managers and have the desired effect, it will not have been written in vain.—Yours, &c.

X.

THE process of tinkering at the caste composition of the Bombay Army is apparently not at an end yet, remarks a contemporary. The most recent change in the 4th Bombay Cavalry, which, as announced a day or two back, substitutes a squadron of Rahtor Rajputs for the already existing Sikh squadron, makes the composition of this regiment one squadron of Punjabi Mahomedans, two squadrons of Rajputs and one squadron of Kaimkhanis—Rajputs of sorts who have been converted to Mahomedanism. The number of Rajput squadrons in the Bombay Cavalry will now be raised from two to three and in the whole Indian cavalry force from six to seven. It remains to be seen whether the pure-blooded Rahtor Rajput will care to enlist in the Bombay Cavalry, which to him must be practically a foreign force. The real Rajput is by no means anxious to leave the place of his birth—his ancestral home, where he lives amidst surroundings of mediæval feudalism and cherishes traditions of ancient aristocracy. The Rahtor Rajputs are probably the most numerous clan amongst the half a million odd pure Rajputs of Rajputana and predominats in the N.-W. portions, such as Marwar, Bikanir, Jaisalmere, Kishengarh and central parts of Ajmere. They originally occupied the ancient kingdom of Kanauj on the banks of the Ganges, but towards the end of the 12th century, on the capture of their territory by the Mahomedans, they migrated to the regions of Marwar or Jodhpore—whose Maharaja is considered the Chief of the Rahtors. About this time the greater portion of Rajputs of the north moved into Rajputana—the Sesodia clan settling near Udeypore and the Bhattis at Jaisalmere. During the Moghul supremacy, and particularly during Akbar's time, the Rahtor Rajputs freely entered the service of the Delhi Emperor and became famous as dashing horsemen. During the 16th century, however, there was a brief Rajput revival under the leadership of the Sesodia Chief of Udeypore; but on the overthrow of the latter, the Chief of the Rahtors was recognised as the head of the Rajput hegemony. After the decline of the Mognul domination the Rahtors became involved in fierce internecine strife with the other clans; and about the middle of the 18th century the Mahrattas appeared on the scene on the invitation of a party of Rahtors. From this period the power of the Rahtors declined, and the Mahrattas completely subdued them by the commencement of the present century. The British relieved them of Mahratta thraldom, but they were exposed to fresh inroads from the Pindaris and other free-booters till 1818, when most of the Rajputana States were brought under British protection, prior to the commencement of regular operations against the Pindaris. Since this time the Rahtor Rajputs have more or less led a life of peace—and in some quarters they are scarcely viewed as the best fighting material available in India. They are still, however, an extremely, proud race with martial and patrician instincts. Rajputana abounds with "half-blooded" Rajputs, and if it is sought to procure for the Bombay Cavalry real Rahtors, considerable amount of discrimination will have to be exercised to distinguish the genuine article.

Mr. Stephen Crane's new volume, the Little Regiment, will be published by Mr. Heinemann in a few days. The story Three Partners, by Mr. Bret Harte, which is now appearing serially, will be published in April by Messrs. Chatto. This firm have arranged to publish Mr. Frank Barret's novel, A Missing Witness, early this month. Messrs. Macmillan are just issuing the illustrated edition of Westward Ho in their Standard Library. They have also nearly ready the last of their issue of Thomas Love Peacocks novels. The Adventures of Elphin and Rhoda Daphne. Mr. Le Gilliennes volume The Quest of the Golden Girl, will appear very shortly. At the same time Mr. Lane will publish Weighed in the Balance, a novel by Mr. Harry Lander, and Mere Sentiment, a story by Mr. A. J. Dawson.

LA PESTE A BOMBAY.

PRINCE BOJADAR KARAGEORGEVITCH, who was in Bombay in December last, has contributed an interesting article on the plague in Bombay to the *Figaro* of the 21st January, of which the following is a translation:—

The traveller on arriving in Bombay experiences at first considerable surprise! What, the plague here! Fifty deaths per day? Panic let loose? How is that?

The streets of Bombay leading from the port are animated; the coolies in white clothing with red turbans, the women in red or pink sarees, with silver or coloured glass bangles on arms and wrists, with rings on their fingers and toes, pass to and fro carrying their loads in shining copper pots, have an air of gaiety, in the warm sunlight, in the brilliancy of their costumes. Jugglers, seated under large shelters which are raised along the roads, beat their drums, and play the cornets cheerily, and all this noise, all these moving colours, give scarcely the impression of a plague-stricken city which every one flies from.

But this is only a first impression. Further on in the Hindu quarter of the bazaar, in the midst of the busy streets which, to us who are accustomed only to the populous quarters of Europe, appear full of people, but which for Bombay, where the population is extraordinarily dense, are nearly deserted—amongst the little shops where they burn sandalwood and incense, all at once a harsh and acrid smell of phenyle arises, and before the generally plague-stricken house from which is just being carried a corpse, large patches of a red mixture, the basis of which is chlorine, stain the ground.

Within the Native quarter, all along the sea and near the docks, the scourge seems to be circumscribed, and the houses smelling of chlorine and phenyle become more and more numerous. Colaba, a half-English quarter, is nearly deserted, and the troops in barracks at the Marine Lines have been put under canvas along the sea near Back Bay.

The Exchange is closed most of the mills are silent, and it is estimated that 250,000 people left Bombay last month.

Every evening at the railway station there is a horrid scrambling of people who have lost successively all the trains of the day. A crowd of red and white clad coolies, pressed against the third-class wicket, offer their money with entreaties, the poor people especially, shout, push, hold their money out over the heads of those in front, are driven back, and return again to the charge. In the centre of the station groups of women and children sit guarding their luggage, consisting of bundles of red and white rags, and copper pots which shine like gold, wait for the lucky ticket that will allow them to fly. Then, the last train gone, round the station are formed large encampments, whole families lying on the ground in the picturesque disorder of heaped up luggage and bundles, waiting for to-morrow's train.

Here the scourge is called bubonic plague, a mysterious sickness, the origin of which is still unknown. It was at first attributed to dates imported from Syria, and to grain brought from the interior; the dates were destroyed, the grain thrown into the sea, but the scourge continued, and increases every day. . . . One morning on the ground a quantity of dead rats were found, then some pigeons and fowls. Then one man, then others—the most suddenly without any one having suspected they were ill. A high fever, a little swelling under the arms or in the groin, and in forty-eight hours the man was dead. And the victims have become more and more numerous. Observe that in the hospitals, thanks to inoculation with serum, more than two-thirds of the plague-stricken who enter, recover. But the thought of the return of cases of contact of people whom they consider their inferiors, keeps the Hindus away from the hospitals. They prefer to remain at home, tended by quacks or sorcerers—lost beyond remedy—and die there, than to abandon the principles of caste in which they have lived.

Add to this that before and after death the religion of the Parsis, who form a considerable portion of the population of Bombay, ordains all kinds of ritual purifications impossible to carry out in a hospital, and that is the reason that the Parsis also will not abandon their houses.

At the house of a Parsi, taken ill yesterday, and whom I am going to see, a woman is washing a white garment in which the corpse will be dressed to-morrow, for his last toilette. This garment must be washed by one of the family; and the wife, who knows that her husband is attacked by the plague,—and before dressed and will be making his death clothes ready, has an air of tearless dumb resignation which frightens me.

The patient is on a very low cot—much oppressed, the perspiration rolls off him. Compresses are round his neck. He calls to me with difficulty: "Water, saheb?" Then he closes his eyes, and seems to sleep . . . and thus he will sleep till the end. . . .

In the narrow streets, funerals pass, Hindus, borne on stretchers, their bodies painted red, with distorted faces, grinning, a livid smile under the scarlet stains of their cheeks. The body is covered with jasmine wreaths and Bengal roses. In front of the bier, a man carries a vase in which is living charcoal intended to light the funeral pyre, and behind the corpse walk men beating a kind of clapper and playing on a long drum. Then the friends follow, each carrying a piece of wood, which they will add to the pyre as a last homage to the dead.

Here come others—Mussalmans. The corpse is on a stretcher covered with red stuff shot with gold. And the carriers and the followers, all singing a sort of dirge which is almost gay, slowly wend their way to the Mussulman cemetery, by the sea, where the dead man will sleep under great banian trees and flowering jasmine.

A Parsee funeral: On a bier covered with white drapery; the body, clothed in white, is carried by eight men, dressed all in white, with white gloves. The Parsee custom requires that the dead should be clothed and carried to the Towers of Silence by these very men, who form a separate caste, who cannot take part in public ceremonies without a nine days' purification, and who live in a house specially built for them. Now, on account of the epidemic they are obliged to wear gloves which they will cast with their clothes into the fire as soon as they have removed the clothing from the dead man, to expose him quite naked—"Naked as he came into the world, so must he return to the dust."

At the Towers of Silence the vultures by this evening will have laid bare the skeleton leaving of the dead only a pile of bones which the all-devouring sun will soon have reduced to dust, the dust that is carried away by the next monsoon.

A long procession of men walking two by two, holding between them as a sign of union, a white handkerchief, follow the bier at a distance of forty paces, very slowly towards the tower where the vultures, gorged in these latter days, await, sleeping in the sun, the food which is brought to them.

Dec. 20.

To-day, with Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, I visited the hospital where they treat the plague-stricken. The carriage takes us a long distance outside the city, through a poor quarter, down by vacant ground where factories will presently rise. Under the shade of large banian and palm-trees, delicate and pale flowers bloom, pink and mauve. Hedges starred with blossoms of a soft violet and jasmine on old walls, mingled with red roses, perfume the air. We are in the suburb of Parel, at the end of which in a large open vast space rises the hospital for infectious diseases.

A large shed made of iron-roofed and enclosed with mats, which are burned as soon as they are impregnated with microbes, and through these the air is perpetually renewed. In the hospital, in spite of the 30 degrees centigrade, which in this season is the normal temperature, it is almost cool, and a semi-darkness reigns throughout.

All the patients in the hospital are coolies, sudras, or the lowest of the four Hindu castes. On low cots, on thin mattresses, the poor people die. One after another the doctor who attends them shows them to us. They are uncovered, and at first nothing unusual can be perceived on their bronze bodies, which are quite naked under the sheet. Some, have poultices under the arm-pits and on the groin. One is just brought in with a large hard swelling near the thigh, glands which are about to be opened and treated with injections. That is the finest, these hardened glands in the neck, under the arms, in the groin, the illness which, with high fever, puts the patient to sleep, exhausts and kills him.

In the large room which we have just inspected there are none but convalescents or mild cases. Just at the end, a little boy, horribly emaciated, so thin that the form of his body, lying in the hollow of the bed, is scarcely defined under the covering, is asleep as we pass. He comes from one of the districts devastated by famine, and to escape from the other scourge he is come here where the plague has attacked him. They awake him, and he opens his enormous, superb eyes. Joy comes to him at this awakening—or perhaps it is a dream which lasts still—but he gives the lively smile of a happy boy, shakes his odd little shaven head, at the top of which is the corkscrew lock of the Musulman, then, straight away, he sleeps again. He is better, his fever is lower, and the doctor pronounces him convalescent.

In a room further on are four desperate cases. Delirium keeps one in an agony which makes him shout for ever the same cry, in a hoarse voice going faint by degrees. Two attendants are holding him. Another patient is gnashing his teeth. A third is struggling under his coverings. He already grows unconscious is inert, perhaps he is already dead.

Farther away, in huts of mats and bamboos, Hindus have been isolated, who will allow themselves to be treated only by Hindu doctors and with simple remedies. An old man is there. To the swellings which he has under the arms has been applied a sort of white ointment which hardens. He is delirious, and looks at us passing by with a dull stupefied eye, whence life seems ebbing.

In another hut is a Hindu woman who was brought in yesterday with her husband, who died this morning. She has an adorable face, oval and pale under her blue-black hair. Her arms are ornamented with bracelets, and gold rings shine in her ears. For an instant she opens her large eyes like a wounded gazelle, and with a little painful sigh turns towards the wall, jingling her bracelets. She has her clothes on still, her blue cholee, a variegated covering is spread over her, and near the cot she has brought a whole battery of boxes and pots of shining copper.

And deliciously pretty, not yet drawn by the illness which attacked her only yesterday, she sleeps calmly more like a figure in a fairy tale than a poor plague-stricken being whom the inefficient skill of her doctor will let die to-morrow.

At last we quit it, this hospital where no Sister of Charity, no woman brings any consolation, any caressing kind smile to this soul in anguish whose black dull and delirious eyes pursue me, and I feel an unutterable distress at the idea of not being able to bring anyone here, solace or help, not even a word of hope, in their soft Musulman tongue, which is so difficult.

And we return to the town by another road, which passes by the burning-ground. In the blue air of night which is fast falling, under giant banians, rise thick volumes of reddish smoke lighting up a whole corner of the sky.

And I stop before the house of the Parsi whom I had gone to see. He died the day before yesterday, and in the spot where stood his bed incense is burning in copper vase, fresh flowers are placed there, and will be renewed during fourteen days; whilst down below in the broad sunshine in the Tower of Silence bones are whitening, and will fly away in dust.

SUBURBAN CEMETERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent says "the closing of the suburban and other cemeteries is a matter of an objectionable kind." If the existence of these cemeteries were of an objectionable nature, why did the Government and the civic fathers suffer these cemeteries to keep open over more than a quarter of a century. Furthermore, they have recourse to sanitary primers, and entreat the Government to close these cemeteries. Is no investigation of the place required? This was made, and a very favourable opinion was given by Dr. Kirtikar. If sanitary primers are to be followed, then there are innumerable medical works by eminent medical authors, which lay down simple instructions as to how a patient is to be attended and what medicine should be administered to the patient. Why do the erudite not walk in the footsteps of your correspondent and thus dispense with the services of their physicians? If these cemeteries are dangerous to the health of 8 or 10 families residing hard by, let me remind them of the cemeteries attaching to the churches ranging from Upper to Lower Mahim. Are these not in the thick of the town? Is Dr. Weir, who is solely responsible for the safety of the teeming population of Bombay the Beautiful, not aware of this? With emulous eagerness they lay their jeremiad before the seat of Government for the removal of these cemeteries. Before these cemeteries are closed Government will attach due importance to Dr. Kirtikar's opinion, which is in favour of their retention.—Yours, &c.,

Andheri, Feb. 10. FRANK CONCEICAO.

MR. HART-DAVIES'S RETIREMENT.

MR. HART-DAVIES, the popular District Judge of Karachi who retires from the Service on the 15th instant presided for the last time over the District Court, Karachi, on Tuesday (Feb. 2) the Court being closed for a period of three weeks commencing from that day. Mr. Tekchand as the senior member of the bar then present in Court on behalf of the members of the bar expressed their sorrow at having to part with him and continued that Mr. Hart-Davies had performed his judicial functions with care, courtesy, amiability and great learning, and that it was a real pleasure to all the members of the bar to appear before him. The relations between the bench and the bar had always been pleasant during the period Mr. Hart-Davies presided over the District Court, and he always showed a great deal of sympathy to Europeans and natives in their private affairs. Mr. Tekchand then wished the learned Judge long life and enjoyment of his well-earned pension. The whole of the bar remained standing while Mr. Tekchand addressed Mr. Hart-Davies. The learned Judge who seemed much moved by the sentiments expressed by the representative of the bar, thanked the bar for their kind words of sympathy and said that he felt great pleasure in presiding over the District Court of Karachi. The relations between him and the Karachi bar which was the best bar outside of Bombay were uniformly friendly and he was proud to learn from Mr. Tekchand as the representative of the bar, that he had secured their esteem. There was one thing which he wanted to press upon the attention of the members of the bar, that was that under a Government Resolution the salary of the Chief Clerk of the District Court was to be reduced from Rupees 200 to 150. The bar should make a representation and strengthen the hands of the Judge not to reduce the salary, but on the other hand to increase it. The learned Judge continued that that he looked upon the gentlemen of the bar as his personal friends. The bench and the bar were closely connected, and he was sorry to see so many members of the bar absent on account of unavoidable circumstances. He wished the whole bar prosperity and hoped that they would maintain their high character and extend to his successor, who was an excellent and able Judge, the same kind consideration which they had extended to him.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana, Sind, the Punjab, and at Jhansi, Malegaon, Surat and Ahmednagar, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 13 miles an hour at Deesa, Rajkot and Neemuch, and 8 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of its normal in Berar, and at Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Allahabad, Malegaon and Secunderabad, and the minimum similarly so at Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypor, Jhansi and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Nagpur and Bellary, and the lowest 41° at Lahore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Veraval Indore, Saugor, Calicut, Cochin, Madras, Trichinopoly and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo. A small area of abnormally low pressure exists at and about Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 10.

Wednesday: Pressure has given way rapidly over North-West India. The high pressure area noticed there yesterday has disappeared and a small depression is shown over central Punjab. Pressure has also given way briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces and a shallow depression is shown also over that area. Elsewhere readings an uniform. The Northerly winds in North-West India have largely given way, and also have the south-west winds at the head of the Bay, while feeble cyclonic winds have appeared over the central parts of the country. In Guzerat and at some hill stations the wind is blowing strongly. The temperature has generally risen in Burma, Assam and North Bengal and generally fallen elsewhere. The heat is still generally excessive though less so than yesterday. The greatest excess is about eight degrees, reported from Lower Bengal. The only rainfall over India is a light shower at Burdwan, but some rain has fallen in Ceylon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th February, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·906
Temperature of the Air	degrees 74·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·5
Dew Point	51·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·606
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees 83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·1
General Directions of wind*	N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 235

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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NAGPUR NOTES.

THE luxuriance of the hills and plains of Tellenbery, which before had such a dreary appearance, must have indeed greeted the eyes of many a spectator. There were in camp the Lancashire Regiment, Artillery and Madras Native Regiment from Kamptee, and the detachment of Native Infanry from Raipur. There was also the Local B. N. R. R. Corps with a company only of the N. V. R. To be brief, the total number of all ranks under canvas was about 2,500. Nagpur never witnessed such a large gatheriog at the same time and place before and hence the spectators increased daily. The ignorant villagers, who never before feasted their eyes on such a large gathering, thought the object of the same beyond the sphere of their comprehension. It is said that General Westmacott, who has made strenuous efforts to make the occasion a grand one, was desirous that all the Volunteers should join, but as ill-luck would have it, the N. V. R. Volunteers could not turn out in full force as the funds were unable to meet the expenditure. But one company comprised of 30 members of the D Company at Jubbulpur and about 25 from Head-quarters joined the Camp of Exercise under the command of Captain Stannion, and were attached to the B. N. R. Corps, under Colonel Wynne A.-D.-C., the Commandant. The absence of the N. V. R. was a source of deep regret as they have let slip a golden opportunity of joining such a large number of regulars. On Friday last, the military troops were in camp and the B. N. R. Volunteers from the line and D Company, under Captain Stannion's command from Jubbulpur, arrived here last Sunday evening. Colonel Wynne and other officers received the men at the railway station, and marched them off direct to the camp, the band playing. The camp arrangements of the military troops deserve credit, and it was under the supervision of Colonel H. Wynne, Captain D'Arcy Thomas, the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major McConochie, and Quarter-master Sergeant T. Duncan, that everything was done for the convenience and comfort of the men who seemed quite happy. The tents of all the officers were pitched according to the regulations. The sanitary and conservancy arrangements as well as the commissariat and supply of rations to the men were very good. Sergeant Jacob was in charge of the food, and did his best to make all feel quite at home.

At about 7 p.m., on Sunday, the clouds overhead presented a gloomy appearance, and poured some of their contents, accompanied with thunder and lightning, but fortunately, the shower damped the tents only. Had it rained heavier, I am afraid the poor men would have been put to great inconvenience. However, all was brightness as 4 a.m., and the men were out on the parade ground at about 6 a.m. The troops were divided into two and designated "The Eastern" and "The Western Forces," the former being distinguished by a khaki dress, while the latter with a white turban. The Eastern force comprised of 2 guns R. A., 1st battalion S. L. R., and 2nd M. I., under the command of Colonel Jones. The Western force, under the command of Colonel Lynton, comprised of 4 guns R. A., 2nd battalion L. R., 7th B. I., B. N. R. and N. V. R., Volunteers.

On Monday, there was a parade in the evening. After dinner the cloudy atmosphere announced a shower of rain, which came down at night.

On Tuesday evening the troops took to practising over the hills and dales, and viewed the country they would have to contend with. The B. N. R. members were determined to have some relaxation, and arranged for a sing song. When all was ready, a violent storm, accompanied with heavy rain and lightning, caused the spectators and the men in camp to break up.

On Wednesday morning there was a parade. The A and B Companies of the B. N. R. R. represented the enemy's advanced guard under Captain Goodfellow, and the two other companies represented the Nagpur force under Captain Stannion. After a few hours' practice the men returned at about 4 p.m., heartily tired. After dinner they all made merry, none the worse for the hard day's work.

On Thursday, the troops and Volunteers were out again, their movements being as follows:—A force from the south-west of Nagpur crossed the river Umpuree at Higna and encamped near Wandoree. The Sitabaldee hill was occupied as held and garrisoned, and troops in it formed a part of the Eastern force. At about 7-30 p.m., it being a guest night of the sergeants of the B. N. R., a large number of guests were present. The best of things were provided without any regard to cost, and trouble. Sergeant-Major MacConochie proposed the toast, "Her Majesty the Queen and Empress" of India, which was drunk with musical honors. The toast of the Army and Navy Volunteers was raised with great cheers, after which the health of the guests was proposed and drunk with hearty cheers. Mr. E. Chambers, on behalf of the guests, said,—Sergeant-Major MacConochie and Sergeants of the B. N. R. R.—In response to the toast just proposed and drunk, I would say a few words on behalf of the guests. This is the third time we have met together in camp to partake of your hospitality, and thank you all for the same. I don't think it would be out of place if I were to offer a few and brief remarks on this special occasion in connection with this camp-of-exercise. (Hear, hear.) The object of this camp-of-exercise, as all Volunteers know, is to teach them discipline, obedience, camp life, duties in the field, and a thorough practical knowledge of manœuvres and fired firing, so that if there be any necessity the Volunteers will prove a useful and reliable auxiliary to the regulars in time of need. I am glad to say that very recently when riots took place in the city of Nagpur, and the services of the Volunteer Corps were required, they turned out at a moment's notice, and were marched into the heart of the city, and their appearance on the scene had the desired effect in quelling the riot. Such prompt and good service was acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and also by the Chief Commissioner of this province. (Hear, hear and cheering.) The highest military authorities have admitted that camps-of-exercise during the times of peace are the best to the army and preparedness for hostilities at any moment. (Hear, hear.) The thanks of all the Volunteers in this camp are due to General Westmacott for his kindness in getting together a force of about 2,500 men and allowing the Volunteers to take part with the regulars in all manœuvres field-firing, etc., that took place during the week. The only matter for regret is that for want of funds to meet the expenditure and other official duties the N. V. R. has been unable to be out in camp for the week, and therefore a representative company only came under the command of that enthusiastic Volunteer officer, Captain Stannion, from Jubbulpur, took part during the whole week. (Cheers.) The strength of the B. N. R. I believe, is about 400 men. The increase in number and the efficiency of the corps is due to that emergetic, indefatigable, and most popular Commandant Colonel Wynne, who has been rewarded for his volunteer services by the appointment of A. D. C., ably assisted by his officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the corps, where a great esprit de corps prevails, and which is the principal cause of its success. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that you will agree with me when I say that in course of time the B. N. R. R. will be the leading Volunteer Corps in India. (Great cheers.) You will have noticed that this corps possesses a Maxim gun which it is proud of, and there is no doubt that should the necessity ever arise to put it into execution, it will with its 600 rounds in a minute scatter our foes to the four winds (Great cheers.)

I would now propose a combined toast and ask you to drink to the health of Col. Wynne, the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and members of the B. N. R. R., and may all success attend this corps. (Repeated cheering.)

The whole force was on Friday out on the field, and the troops retraced their steps towards the camp after a hard days labour at about 2 p.m.

NOTICES.

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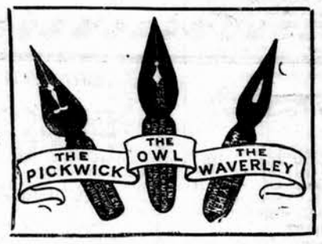

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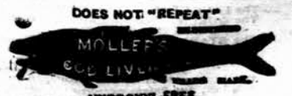

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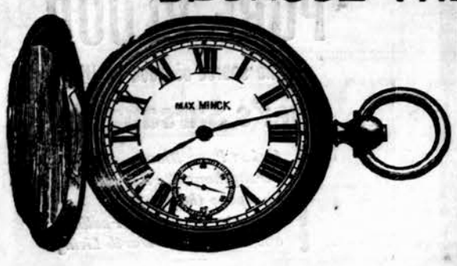

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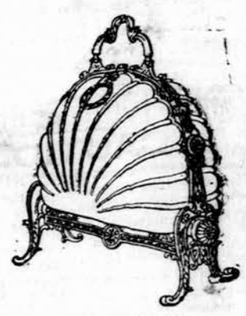
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.